Mean County Miner.

HARRY L. BACKUS, Owner. ROSS K. KNAPP, Editor and Manager TERMS:—$.50 Per Year

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CLINTON V. CLARK LOSES A TOE FROM WOUND

Postmaster, Thomas H. Clark and family were relieved Tuesday afternoon to receive a letter from their son, Clinton V. Clark, who was reported severely wounded while in action with the 112th regiment on July 15. The government message gave no particulars rearding the location of the wound, but Clint's letter makes it clear that outside of the loss of the big toe from his right foot he is all O. K. and will soon be back with his company again. The letter received Tuesday follows:

France, July 18,1918.

Dear Mother:—Just a line for I suppose you are all fussed up waiting to hear from me. I sent you a card to let you know I had been wounded and I suppose you got another notice from the War Dept. I was wounded in the big toe on my right foot, the first joint was pretty much smashed up and I went to the hospital and they cut it off at the first joint, so where my big toe was I now have a stub. So don't worry for I am O. K. every other way.

I guess I was the only one from the county seat that got plugged. I saw Paul Denning when I was on my way to the dressing station and when he saw I was hurt it bothered him more than it did me.

Gee! Mamma but I am in a swell hospital. Have all we can eat and smoke and the best of care. Have a bed with real pillow cases and sheets on it and I think when I get used to them once more I will be all to the mustard.

I received quite a number of letters from home about a week ago but never received the papers. Alice said she sent some papers but I never received them either. That is the second time she sent me papers and I neer received them.

I suppose you understand about the allotment. The first one stopped on July 1st so I made out another to start July 1st and it will be for $20 instead of $15.

The Red Cross are sure doing some great work over here.

I was in a Red Cross hospital for a couple of hours the day I was wounded and it sure was a dandy. One wouldn't think they could have things one half as good as they do.

I also had a ride on Uncle Sam's Hospital Train and that was a fine one, electric fans and everything was right up to snuff. The worst part of this wounded stuff is having to stay in bed, a little bit is O. K., but I don't like it quite so much but I don't think I'll have to stay in a great while.

I suppose most of the young fellows have left in the draft now and the old burg sure must be deserted.

The doctors had quite a time with me when they took my toe off. One of them told me I went after ether just like it was booze and said I must have been an awful heavy drinker in my day and then he would laugh.

The doctors were from Indiana. Just got away with a big dinner or I would call it a banquet, we had Roast Beef, French Potatoes, tomatoes, bread, breadpudding, coffee and all you could eat. I don't know if I want to get well or not.

Well I guess I have said all there is to say so will close for now, hoping to hear from you soon.

Love to all, "Stubby" Clint.

Army Unit Base 30, A. P. O. 723, A. E. F. via. N. Y.

PROGRAM FROM OVER THERE.

Guy McCoy has received from Lieut Louis E. Sterrit in France a program of events commemorating the first anniversary of E. Company, 15th U. S. Engineers. To quote from the program: "Joyfully dedicated to their survival of one year of toil, marked by many broken shovels, picks, backs and good intentions. Held over here June 16, 1918. Sick call suspended, tie your calf outside."

Aside from athletics, base ball, addresses, etc., on the program some new features peculiar to that region are introduced—one in particular being a suds-disposal contest.

Some strange features also adorn the menu such as snail cocktails, wild boar snouts, porcupine steak, owl cutlets, peach pie with bombproof casing, etc.

The program is neatly printed on a four-page folder and the text is clearly composed.

BOROUGH COUNCIL MEETING.

A regular meeting of the borough council was called to order by the president at 8:30 p. m. Monday evening.

Members present, C. M. Colegrove, W. B. Hopper, B. T. Garlick, Jos. S. Hull, John A. Lindholm, W. H. Hungerford and Claude Hackett.

The minutes of the last stated meeting of July 1, 1918 and the extra meeting of July 26, 1918 were read and separately approved.

The following bills were read and on motion of Hopper and Garlick were ordered to be paid.

John J. Hallstrom, street commissioner, $75.00.
C. B. Dickerson, police, $70.00.
E. L. Keenan, solicitor, $12.50.
L. D. Gifford, labor, $60.00.
Holmes and Gilfillan, tile, etc. $54.00.
Chas W. Masser, hardware, $8.50.
B. T. Garlick, hardware and gasoline, $5.15.
M. H. Kelly, freight and hauling, $6.26.
P. S. and N. R. R. freight, $20.60.
Chas. T. Frederick, special officer, $16.50.
H. C. Wells, disinfectant, $13.20.
C. O. Larson, team work, $16.00.
McKean County Miner, printing 60c.
R. C. Gleason, oaths, $2.25.

Oath of Chas T. Frederick as special police officer filed.

Proofs of service of sidewalk notices on A. A. Hazen, Kushequa R. R. Co., Chas E. Bush, John R. McCarthy and Helen McCarthy on oath of C. B. Dickinson filed.

Treasured Chas. Lemmler reports
Balance $145.93
Rec'd from Collector Gleason, 1918 taxes. 600.00

$745.93.

Justice of the Peace R. C. Gleason pays in $25.00 account of fines collected.

Burgess, Warley Gifford pays in $16.00 account licenses and fines.

A communication was received from F. D. Gallup in regard to an additional sluice across Fulton street at North street and the improvement of Fulton street from North to King street on his proposition of paying one half the cost on the first proposition the street commissioner and street committee stated that it was not practical and on the second that it was impossible at this time to procure cinders.

Garlick and Hopper of committee to interview the Water Company in regard to concession of rate for water on account of fire protection reported that the Water Company would make a concession and the committee was continued.

Moved by Hackett seconded by Lindholm that Holmes & Gilfillan be granted permission to put weighing scales in street in front of their office on the west side of Mechanic street under supervision of street committee. Carried.

E. L. Keenan borough solicitor tendered his resignation and such to take effect the first Monday of September, 1918. On motion of Lindholm and Hopper the resignation was accepted.

Moved by Hopper seconded by Garlick that the office of borough solicitor be tendered, Thos. H. Morrison. Carried.

Moved by Hopper seconded by Hackett that the property owners who had been ordered to build sidewalks on the west side of Northumberland or Forest Avenue put in cinder walks they will be relieved from building standard sidewalks at this time. Carried.

Moved by Hackett and Hopper that John N. Apple be ordered to build a concrete walk in front of his premises on the south side of cemetery street. Samuel Raymer in front of his premises on the north side of Bank street and the P. S. & N. R. R. Co. on the East side of Nelson street. Carried.

Moved by Garlick and Hacket that we now adjourn. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock p. m.

FIREMEN'S CONVENTION GIVEN UP.

On account of war conditions the Star Hose Company of Port Allegany has changed its plans and no convention will be held there on August 15 There will be a business meeting and a banquet for the delegates.

WANTED.

Bright active woman as working housekeeper, $35.00 per month with board, room and laundry. Apply to Bon Air Sanitorium, Bells Camp, Pa.

Subscribe for the MINER.

A BOY FROM THE CROSS ROADS.

Jest a Boy from the Cross Roads—
(Ike Newton's grandson)
Knew more about a hoe than he
knew about a gun;
Enlisted, before the folks knew what
he HAD went and done—
Naow—he kin talk French
Larned it all in a trench—
Say, what DO ye know about that?

English feller says to him—
(They was on the same "trick")
Leave off yer 'elmet, mate, yer 'eads
so bloomin' thick
Wouldn't hurt ye a bloody mite
If Fritzie dropped a brick;
It would just careen
Off from yer bean—"
Naow, what do ye know about that?

Boy he set a-whistlin—
(He was cleaning his gun)
Said: "My granddaddies licked YOURN
an' thought it was fun
So we thickheads come over to help YOU
lick the Hun."
That is trench ray-par-tee
So a feller says to me—
An' what do ye KNOW about That?

English feller liked the boy—
(Missed him one night)
Out in No Man's Land—in a helova
fight
Got plugged his-self, but fetched the Boy out
all right—
THAT is trench ray-par-tee
So the feller told me—
But, what do YE KNOW about that?

Jest a boy from the Cross Roads—
(He'll be a captain some day)
He's got sense, he kin shoot; an'
he wont turn away
From the whole durned Hun army
in battle array;
An'—he can TALK FRENCH
Larned it all in a trench—
WHAT do ye know about THAT?

—Ross K. Knapp.

RED CROSS NOTES.

Surgical Dressings Workers Needed.

There is need for more workers in the Surgical Dressings Department for the rest of this month as it is necessary to make all of the material on hand up for the September shipment. Over eighty women and girls registered for work but many of them have not yet reported.

The aprons and caps have not come yet and until the day, the same garb can be worn that was worn during the winter. Do not let any excuse interfere with our duty in this line for the soldiers find if necessary to fight through hot weather and rain and surely no discomfort or inconvenience that we met can in any way equal those that we endure.

D. A. R. Auxiliary.

The last shipment included the following garments made by the D. A. R. Auxiliary.

59 pairs socks.
23 surgical shirts
8 pairs pajamas

Also the following donated articles.

8 pairs socks
1 Afghan
1 Scarf.

This auxiliary has continued to do excellent work throughout the summer, meeting on Monday afternoons, at the Red Cross Headquarters.

Finances.

The Finance Committee is doing the August collecting this week and if your solicitor has not already called on you, plan to be ready when she does call.

Knitting.

The Pa. Div. of Red Cross has issued orders that no red shall be put in any knitted garments.

It has been found that colors as red and green are not fast colors always, and spoil the socks when they are washed.

It will be well to test the colors before putting in the stripes that the soldiers like to find in their socks.

Soldiers in France Need More Books.

The Hamlin School Library has received to-day a request from the American Library Association's Headquarters in Washington for more books from this community for the men overseas.

The appeal from Washington states that new novels and good Western stores, whether new or old are most needed. Books by Zane Grey, Rex Beach, Jack London, Ralph Connor Owen Welster and O Henry are very popular. The Library will receive and forward as suitable book that are turned in. It urges the friends of the soldiers and sailors, many of whom have already responded most generously, to give more.

The communication received states that over 600,000 books have been sent overseas. The supply is nearly exhausted and thousands more are needed. These books go on decks of transports, in cargo vessels and in naval vessels. Those that go on decks of transports are open so that the men may have reading matter during the voyage. Mr. VanDyke has written home concerning the value of the ones on the boat on which he crossed. Smethport has given 800 but surely we can give more. Send your offering to the library Tuesday's or Saturdays.

EARLY MORNING WEDDING.

The marriage of Miss Leona Irene Kleisath, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kleisath of Keating township, and Mr. Frank Joseph Vossler, formerly of Olean, now stationed at Great Lakes, Ill., occurred at St. Elizabeth's church, Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, the Rev. P. J. Donahue officiating.

The ceremony was attended only by the immediate families of the high contracting parties. The bride's gown was silver gray taffeta, with hat to match. Her sister, Miss Mary Kleisath was bridesmaid, and Arthur Vossler of Olean, brother of the groom, was best man. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride immediately after the ceremony.

The bride is an attractive and popular young lady, a graduate of Smethport High School, who for several terms has been a successful school teacher in this vicinity. She has a multitude of friends who wish her happiness.

Mr. Vossler is an exemplary young man, who has received richly deserved promotion since entering the service of his country. He is now foreman-instructor in the aviation machinists school at Great Lakes.

After a wedding tour of the Lake region and a visit in Chicago, the young couple will be at home in Great Lakes.

Many beautiful, valuable and useful gifts were received.

EMORY MILL REMNANT SALE opens Thursday, Aug. 15th, closes Wednesday, Aug. 28th, at Bradner's of Olean, N. Y. adv32w1

SUMMARY OF SUGAR RULES.

One-half pound per person per week is the new individual allotment for the home.

Retail grocers are notified that their August allotment will be lessened.

Two pounds for each 9 meals served is the new allotment for hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc.

Sugar for canning and preserving will be available on certificates issued by the grocer.

Any person attempting deception runs the risk of having to go without sugar entirely.

In order to insure an equitable distribution of sugar and keep check on sales to consumers with a view to preventing hoarding, County Food administrator Hungiville announced Monday that commencing at once retailers must report to him weekly a detailed statement of all sugar sales. These statements must show the name and address of the purchaser, the amount of sugar the purchaser has on hand, the number in the family the number of pounds purchased and the date. Before a sale of sugar may be made the dealer must be furnished the foregoing information in writing by the purchaser when the sale is made to a person visiting the store or verbally when orders are telephoned.

While the operation of this regulation will place an added burden on the dealers and may be somewhat annoying to the customer, it will at the same time enable the Food Administration to immediately detect and investigate violations of the rule limiting the consumption of sugar to two pounds per person per month, as a record of each family's purchases will be compiled from the dealers' weekly reports. This rule will also put a stop to the unpatriotic custom of some people who it is alleged make a practice of buying sugar at several different stores with the object of securing more of that commodity than the food regulations permit.

McKEAN COUNTY FAIR, SEPT. 10, 11, 12, and 13.

The Premiums Lists for the County Fair is being distributed over the county and posters are being put up along all roadsides.

All premiums will be paid in Thrift Stamps. This means that if you win a premium at the Fair, you are loaning your money to the Government to help lick the Huns.

The three big attractions are—The Skating Bear, The Dancing Duo and Allie Johnson in his great novelty act.

Mr. Melor and his skating bear create a great deal of amusement and laughter. This act caused much interest at the Mansfield Fair last year.

There will be two State College exhibits. The Home Economic Exhibit will be of great interest to the women of the County. The State College Sheep Exhibit will consist of from seven to ten head of sheep.

The McKean County Farm Bureau will have headquarters on the grounds. The County Agent is preparing exhibits obtained from the results of different tests which he has been conducting over the county.

The boys and girls will not only be represented in the Juvenile Department but they will have a large number of exhibits from the Corn Club, Potato Club and Pig Club.

The second Live Stock Judging Contest will be held at 10 o'clock sharp Wednesday September 11. Twenty seven young people were in the contest last year, winning about $125 worth of prizes. There should be fifty to seventy-five in the contest this year.

STATE ROAD BIDS.

Bids were opened Thursday by State Highways Commissioner O'Neil at Harrisburg, for road work in Beaver, Chester, Delaware, Elk, McKean Montgomery, Northumberland, Somerset and Westmorelnnd counties. No bids were received for proposed construction in Duncanville borough, Blaire county; St. Marys borough, Elk county, and in Springhill, Georges and Nicholson townships, Fayette county.

McKean county, Smethport borough and Keating township, applications 575, 576 and 577, 6,260 feet plain concrete; low bidder was Bunce & Carll, Olean, N. Y., $44,745.85.

FOR SALE.

Good team heavy work horses, weight 2900. C. H. Pratt, East Smethport, Pa. Adv32w2*

Subscribe for the MINER.

TWENTY-EIGHT DRAFTEES LEAVE TO-MORROW.

Twenty-eight men summoned by the local draft board will report this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and at 9:05 o'clock to-morrow morning will entrain for Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. The Smethport Allied Band and Home Guards will accompany them to the Pennsylvania station.

Feliciano Scalzo, Lewis Run
Russell A. Strang, Port Allegany
Elmer Blake, Norwich
Fred E. Tenberg, Kane, R. D.
Albert Peterson, Mt. Jewett
Frank R. Nelson, Port Allegany
Luther M. Maze, Kane
Fred W. Truesdale, Cyclone
Robert W. Hennell, Kane
Patrick Curran, Kane
A. E. Leaf, Ludlow
E. N. Peterson, Mt. Jewett
W. M. Swanson, Kane R. D.
R. E. Clark, Mt. Alton
C. A. Anderson, Kane, R. D.
A. C. Schoonover, Port Allegany
Ernest Moberg, Kane
C. L. Stickles, E. Smethport
C. W. Anderson, Kane R. D.
David Bloomquist, Mt. Jewett
William Russell, Smethport
Leo L. Lynch, Smethport
Harry O. Helms, Hazelhurst
P. P. Ormundsen, Mt. Jewett
Lloyd Townsend, Port Allegany
E. H. Nystrom, Westfield
Charles McKiernan, Smethport
Glen Tanner, Kane

To complete this quota the local selection board has exhausted Class 1 of the 1917 registration and the nine men of the 1918 registration are summoned. Sixty-seven men remain in Class 1 of the 1918 registration qualified for general military service, and from these subsequent quotas will be filled, until exhausted. Members of the senate and house military affairs committees have expressed confidence that other Class 1 men will be available from new registration of men of extended draft ages in time so that it will not be necessary to draft men of deferred classes between ages of 21 and 31 years. Announcement was made that the administration and war department favored legislation extending the draft between the ages of 19 and 40 years.

Many of the men of the 1917 registration who are called for service on August 5th are those who have been granted deferment because of agriculture. Under orders of the provost marshal they were placed at the bottom of Class 1, but exhaustion of all other eligibles of the 1917 registration makes them liable to service call. The summoning of men of the 1918 registration for service in the August contingents has been recognized as an unusual fact because of the heavy inroads made on the 1917 registration by recent quotas assigned to the second district of McKean county. With only 66 remaining it appears probable that all of the 1917 men qualified for general military service will be called by September 1 unless there is a reduction of quotas assigned to this district, as compared with contingents for June and July.

REUBEN HOLDS THE RECORD.

The largest brown trout ever taken in this region in the memory of old timers, was caught last Thursday by R. J. Ward, on East Branch of the Sinnemahoning. Mr. Ward has been a resident of Conrad Potter Co., Pa., for the past forty years, a pioneer in the lumber industry, and aside from his other duties is an ardent fisherman. He has caught thousands of the speckled beauties, and many large ones, but this fellow capped the climax, weighing 7 3-4 pounds and measuring 27 1-2 inches long and 5 1-2 inches in circumference.

The fish was taken on a 5 oz. rod and a No. 10 fly.—Coudersport Journal.

WANTED.

Colts to break, $25; or horses with bad habits made right, $1.50 per day for time required to correct them. Kickers or balkers given special attention. Verry method used. F. A. Robinson, Eldred, Pa. adv31w2*

FOR SALE

Two Ford cars in good condition. Inquire of B. P. Ovlatt, Smethport, Pa.

EMORY MILL REMNANT SALE opens Thursday, Aug. 15th closes Wednesday, Aug 28th, at Bradner's of Olean, N. Y. adv32w1

SUGAR ALLOTMENT CUT STILL FURTHER

Move Necessary in Order to Feed Our Boys Now on French Battlefields.

STRICT COMPLIANCE URGED

Grocers Must Keep Track of Sugar Needs of Customers in Order to Insure an Equitable Distribution.

New Sugar Rules in Brief.

One-half pound per person per week is the new individual allotment for the home.

Retail grocers are notified that their August allotment will be lessened.

Two pounds for each 90 meals served is the new allotment for hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc.

Manufacturers using sugar in less essential industries will be further limited in their sugar allotments.

Sugar for canning and preserving will be available on certificate issued by the grocer.

Any person attempting to "beat the regulations" runs the risk of having to go without sugar entirely. But Mr. Hoover believes public sentiment will stop the hoarder who is thus proving his willingness to help the kaiser.

"The retail grocer is hereby notified that his allotment of sugar for August will be lessened in amount and will be delayed in getting to him. Therefore, he must make his present supply go as far as possible under this new ration of one-half pound per person per week."

Howard Heinz, U. S. Food Administrator for Pennsylvania, made the above positive statement in connection with his vigorous comments on the new sugar regulation, rationing individuals at the rate of one-half pound of sugar per person per week. Mr. Heinz said:

"The U. S. Food Administration has now asked the American people voluntarily to ration themselves to the consumption of not more than one-half pound of sugar per person per week. This has become necessary in order that we may have sufficient sugar to supply our soldiers and to maintain the meagre sugar ration that our Allies have *been drawing* for the past few months.

No Boats to Carry It.

"We are also so short of boats which have been carrying raw sugar from Cuba that we cannot maintain our normal supply of sugar. I have no doubt that the American people again will demonstrate that they are willing to comply with whatever is asked of them, if it will help to win the war. This voluntary rationing will mean self-denial and sacrifice of what many have regarded as a luxury; but it certainly will not cause suffering or effect the health of any one.

"The American people have stood solidly behind Mr. Hoover in his requests, because he has been fair and reasonable, and because they believe that he knows conditions before demanding or asking anything of them.

"I feel that they will, therefore, now immediately see in how many ways they can assist in saving sugar by the use of substitutes and by using less sugar in everything.

"In order to insure every person getting his one-half pound a week, everybody must co-operate by using not to exceed one-third their normal consumption. The consuming public must fall in line and conform quickly and systematically to this new regulation.

"No person in a city is permitted to purchase from the retailer more than two pounds of sugar at one time, or in the country more than five pounds at one time. This means that the grocer should keep track of his customer's sugar wants, so as to perfect an equitable sugar distribution.

"Public opinion must be aroused to such an extent that it will be positively a disgrace for any one to attempt to obtain or to use more than the alloted amount of sugar. Certainly no one will be helping the kaiser more than the person who *willfully* disregards the voluntary rationing plan laid down by Mr. Hoover.

Everybody Must Save.

"It will require saving on the part of every man, woman, and child of our 100,000,000 population daily to make our present supply last; for if we should continue at our normal rate of consumption, we would have a sugar famine within a few months.

"All the less essential industries, including candy manufacturers, bottlers of drinks, makers of ice cream, and even bakers have been limited in the quantity of sugar they are permitted to use. Because of the small amount of sugar allotments, some of these manufacturers already have found it necessary to close their plants. Many are using substitutes in making confections and are adopting other methods that will save sugar.

"All hotels and restaurants and public eating places are rationed on the basis of two pounds for every ninety meals served, effective at once. If they exceed this ration their supply of sugar will not be renewed. It is therefore, absolutely essential that they keep a daily record of the number of meals served, so that the records may be audited by representatives of the Food Administration in time.

"It must be understood that any one desiring to use sugar for canning and preserving may obtain it by making application to his grocer. Any one, consumer or dealer, found to be abusing the canning and preserving certificate to obtain sugar for regular household consumption, will have his entire sugar supply cut off.

"Many persons are using the cold-pack method of preserving, so as to avoid the use of sugar. The Food Administration will be glad to furnish the recipe for this method to any one desiring it."

MEALS AT NOMINAL PRICE

Emergency Kitchens in Dutch Capital Have Been Found to Be of Great Value.

Emergency kitchens were not known in Holland before the war, but are now established in all the larger cities for the purpose of supplying the poor, as well as persons and families of small means, with one warm and wholesome meal a day at a nominal price. In The Hague are three such kitchens, which are well patronized and have accomplished a great amount of good.

One was established by the municipal government and is mainly intended for the use of the really poor of the city. It furnishes to all callers one meal daily for the price of four cents.

The menu for one week follows: Monday, oatmeal, milk, butter, and sugar; Tuesday, potatoes, carrots, onions, and beef; Wednesday, potatoes, red cabbage, and beef; Thursday, pea soup, with pork; Friday, potatoes, sauer-kraut, and edible fats; Saturday, potatoes, beets, and edible fats. No meals are served on Sundays.

Another kitchen was established by "The Dutch Society of Housewives," and is intended for the use of small-salaried persons. Dinners are served in the restaurant for 12 cents, and for 10 cents if sent for. The dinners consist of meat or soup, vegetables, and potatoes.

The third kitchen was also started by private initiative and is patronized by the better salaried persons, such as teachers, clerks, officers of the army, etc., who here get a good square meal for 30 cents.

FOUND MAN TO COOK CORN

Lucky Find Solved Big Problem for One of Hoover's Helpers in Hard Times in Belgium.

A cargo of corn sent to the commission for the relief of Belgium early in 1916 was a problem to dispose of until Robinson Smith, one of Hoover's helpers, ran into luck on a dusty Belgian road one day.

None of the Belgians had ever used American corn. The cargo was useless unless some one could be found who knew how to cook it. Smith was thinking over the problem *as he drove along* in his car, he related the other day. He espied a rugged-looking negro sitting by the roadside. He drew up his car.

"Are you an American citizen?" he asked the bundle of rags.

"I dogn know, boss," the bundle answered, "I comes from Norfolk. All I knows is I ain't got no business heah, sah."

"But you can cook, can't you?" Smith asked with rising hope.

"Bes' thing I do, sah."

Without a pass for him, Smith was perplexed as to how he could get the find back to Brussels. He took a chance and put the negro in the rear of the machine under a blanket and drove him off to the C. R. B. kitchens.

They put him in a chef's uniform and brought in the corn. The way the Belgians ate corn pone, corn bread and corn cakes made that cargo go so quickly the C. R. B. soon had no problem on its hands.

"As Good as Yours."

Recently there arrived at one of our Atlantic ports an American who recently managed to get out of Russia. He tells an amusing story illustrative of the chaos and the lack of respect for government which recently have come into existence in Russia.

The Kerensky government, it seems, at one time put out an issue of forty-ruble notes. They were about the size of a large postage stamp, and quite artistic in design. Almost immediately they were copied by a band of counterfeiters, who in an ecstasy of frank contempt for the government, printed across the face of their notes:

"Ours are just as good as yours."

As an example of Slavic humor, it must be admitted that this has its merits. And as things are turning out, the words of the counterfeiters were apparently as true as they were amusing.

Migration of Mosquitoes.

Some surprising facts regarding the migration of mosquitoes and other insects have been discovered by Prof. S. C. Bull, who spent a month at Rebecca Shoal lighthouse last summer. This lighthouse stands out in the ocean 12 nautical miles from the nearest land, which is Key West, Tortugas, while the nearest region on which any considerable number of mosquitoes can breed is Marquesas Atoll, 24 miles distant to the eastward. Breezes from the north and east brought mosquitoes to the lighthouse and in one case a strong southern wind brought them from Cuba, 65 miles away. Indeed, in some instances there was evidence that they were brought by favorable winds from even more distant points; perhaps from Tampa bay, 180 miles distant! Houseflies and various other insects were also captured at the lighthouse.—Scientific American.

In His Spare Moments.

There was a hideous noise issuing from the waiting room of the lonely country station, and the stranded passenger feared foul play.

"Who's that howling in there?" he asked the small boy who played porter.

"That's the station master," said the lad. "'E's got so little to do now—there ain't many trains stop 'ere—so 'e's settin' the timetable to music for the porters to learn when they come back from the war."—London Tit-Bits.

CARE FOR SOLDIERS' FEET

Army Authorities Particular That There Shall Be Little Trouble in That Respect.

"How is Uncle Sam able to raise sufficient funds to shoe his children?" we might ask just now, when the prices of shoes are soaring almost above the average purse.

This question was, however, answered at a recent meeting in Atlantic City of the American Leather Chemists' association, which was also attended by several members of the American Chemical society. Their discussion on this subject proved most conclusively that the boys in service are being provided with the finest quality leather in their army shoes and that it is surpassed by none.

Another interesting fact developed in their discussion—that the army shoes are made with the flesh side of the hide outside. In this way grease may be readily applied to the leather from time to time in order to keep it waterproof.

It was most gratifying to learn that in every first-aid kit the soldier carries a tube of paste to apply to the feet in order to prevent trench sores, which were so common in the early days of the war. These sores are caused by the alkaline water in the trenches, but if the feet are promptly protected by an inert grease no such bad effects result.

Thus we see that Uncle Sam is dealing with the question of the army shoe from the soldiers' viewpoint of comfort and protection, as well as from his own standpoint of the wearing qualities. The government recognizes that the soldiers' feet are his best friend and it is doing everything to help to keep them so.

SAYS BERLIN IS FORTIFIED

Vast Defense Work Has Been Built, According to Statement Made by Swede.

Monster guns, hidden in pits 40 and 50 feet deep, and 125 to 150 feet apart, form a labyrinth of defenses around Berlin, according to John Erickson, a native of Sweden. For five years, beginning with 1907, Erickson says, he worked on the outer defenses of Berlin, and prior to that time worked for the Motla gun works of Sweden, turning out heavy ordnance for Germany.

Guns surrounding Berlin, according to Erickson, range from 22 to 42 inches in diameter. Many are of the larger type. Some are over 200 feet long. Their foundation is set in seven feet of solid granite, sunk in the bottom of the pits in which the guns are hidden, surrounding the city. Two circles of these guns surround Berlin. One is seven miles from the city's outskirts—the other is 11. A screen roof is now laid over these guns. A layer of two feet of dirt covers the top. Grass, trees and even the season's crops are planted over them.

Electricity controls the huge guns, Ericson says. When the guns are needed the roof may easily be thrown off and the guns hoisted to position.

Conan Doyle as a Doctor.

Asked recently why he gave up the practice of medicine, Sir Conan Doyle said the work was too hard, and to prove it he went on to tell of his first case, says an exchange.

Called in the middle of a bitter winter's night to a house three miles away, where a child was reported to be seriously ill, the creator of "Sherlock Holmes" tramped through the rain and sleet only to find the place in darkness, and bolted and barred into the bargain.

He knocked and rang again and again. No answer! At last a head stuck itself gingerly out of a third-story window.

"Be you Dr. Doyle?" it said.

"Yes," said Doyle, "let me in."

"Oh, no need to come in now," said the man. "The child's all right; sleeping quite peacefully."

Doyle buttoned his coat and started off homeward. But suddenly the window was raised again and the same voice cried: "Doctor! I say, doctor!"

He hurried back, thinking that the child had suddenly taken a turn for the worse.

"Well, what do you want?" he asked.

The voice made answer: "Ye won't charge nothin' for this visit, will ye?"

Recognized Only One.

The conversation in the lobby of a Washington hotel turned to the subject of signs when the following story was contributed by Representative Edward H. Watson of New Hampshire:

An esteemed party named Pat established a livery stable in a rural New England town, and wishing an appropriate sign, he had one painted that pictured a man riding a mule. Just after the sign was put up Pat's friend, Mike, rambled along.

"Oi see," pleasantly remarked Mike, gazing at the new creation, "thot yez have put up a foine soign."

"Yes," responded Pat, with some show of pride. "Phat do yez think av it?"

"Shure, an' Oi loike it," replied Mike, with an expansive smile, "but who is the mon thot's on yez back?"—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Face Task With Confidence.

Take it for granted that whatever work is given you to do, you can do. Nothing undermines efficiency like the feeling of apprehension regarding your task. Whether you are a business worker, or a student, or find your occupation about the house, train yourself to think of it always with cheerfulness and confidence.—Girl's Companion.

BRAZIL LOOKING TO FUTURE

Important Industries of the Country Are to Be Encouraged by the Government.

The secretary of agriculture of Brazil recently presented a lengthy memorial to the president of the republic explaining the necessity of encouraging the coal and steel industries, which has resulted in the publication of two decrees of the federal government.

The secretary's report states that until there are at least ten coal mines in active operation in the country the effect of this industry will not be felt in the conservation of the wood supply, which is now being rapidly consumed to meet the needs of the railways and of domestic industries. The steel industry is so largely dependent upon suitable fuel that, in the secretary's opinion, it should also receive the attention of the Brazilian government. The director of the geological survey of the Brazilian government states that by a process of washing metallurgical coke may be obtained from Brazilian coal, and that this is already being accomplished in the state of Santa Catharina.

The secretary points out that the present lack of sufficient domestic coal of suitable quality should not interfere with the establishment of a steel industry, which could temporarily use wood, and that for more than 300 years Sweden was obliged to depend upon this kind of fuel. He also says that in the United States some 400,000 tons of pig iron are produced annually by the use of charcoal as a fuel.—Commerce Reports.

CARRY FOOD TO TRENCHES

French Employ Canine Couriers to Take Supplies to the Men in Most Exposed Positions.

Trench warfare certainly interferes with the fighter's meals. After capturing the enemy's position in particular, is the fighter at a loss to know how he will get his regular rations; for no sooner does the enemy find himself dispossessed of his original trenches than he opens up with an intense barrage fire designed to prevent ammunition and food from reaching the new occupants.

The French army believes it has solved the problem of carrying food to men in isolated trenches, in its lunch dogs, says the Scientific American. Carrying light lunches and coffee, and even cartridges for the men in the first line trenches when the combat is hot and protracted these splendid trained dogs are more certain to get through *barrages than men. Each dog is* equipped with a sort of double bag, strapped tight over its body, and provided with numerous pockets for food, coffee cans, ammunition and other supplies.

It is at the military dog-training grounds at Paris that dogs are prepared for this service. Not only are these four-legged couriers taught to avoid the enemy and beware of tricks, but also to crawl on their stomachs in order to escape flying bullets. Special masks are provided for these dogs when they must pass through a poison gas area.

To Be Pitched Only in the Morning.

Many years ago, when Connie Mack was the Milwaukee catcher and manager, the club opened the season with several sore-arm veteran pitchers. There was one youngster with the club who did not complain of this trouble, so they sent him to the slab. Milwaukee was beaten something like 16 to 4. The kid pitcher was downcast. "The umpire didn't give me any the best of it," he said by way of an alibi.

"No," replied Joe Cantillon, who had overheard the remark; "neither did the opposing batters give you any the best of it."

The kid walked off in a huff. Connie Mack turned to Cantillon. "I'll say this for the boy," he said, "I've worked out with him every morning for the last two weeks, and he looked mighty good."

Cantillon pulled a schedule out of his pocket and glanced over it rapidly. "The next morning game is on Decoration day, Connie," he remarked. "Save the kid pitcher for then."

When a Prisoner Is Exchanged.

Ivan Rossiter, captured by the Germans and later exchanged, says in the Farm and Fireside: "Then I lay down, not to sleep but to think. I thought of the day when I enlisted in Canada, of leaving home, the training camps, the trip overseas to England, the training in England, going across the channel to Flanders, the terrific fighting at Ypres, of the many friends who fell on that bloody battlefield, how I was wounded and captured, the inhuman treatment I received at the hands of the German surgeons, who had four husky Germans hold me down while they cut five bones out of my wrist and amputated my middle finger at the second joint when I was wounded in the palm of the hand, the kicks and the cuffs from prison guards and the terrible stuff the Germans called food in the prison camps."

Looked Like Decorations.

A huckster drove out into one of the suburbs with a load of produce late the other night and his horse wandered into a road where repairs were being made. The horse was on the edge of a deep sewer trench when a suburbanite called to the driver and warned him of his danger.

"Didn't you see the red lanterns?" the suburbanite asked.

"Yes," replied the huckster, "but I thought they were part of the decorations."—Detroit Free Press.

KEPT TAX-GATHERER BUSY

Imposts Were Levied on Almost Everything in England a Century and a Half Ago.

It is interesting to note that the entertainment tax of the present day was anticipated over 150 years ago by the inventive genius who proposed that all places of public diversion, including playhouses, operas, masquerades, Ranelagh, Vauxhall, Sadler's Wells and Astley's—the famous resorts of the fair and the fashionable of his day—should be taxed, says London Tit-Bits. Another proposal was that the very statues in the gardens—and the lakes and the groves, the grottoes and the temples of those days were thick set with statues of heathen gods and goddesses—should have a price put upon their heads.

Time was when taxes were put on the watches attached to the seals that dangled from the fobs of the beaux or hung on the girdles that encircled the waists of the belles. Those who owned clocks were also regarded as fit subjects for special taxation.

The "guinea-pig" tax—the tax a householder had to pay for every person in his household who wore a pigtail and covered his hair with powder—had its day and passed away. So, too, had a tax on soap—the impost that gave Lord North his nickname of "Old Soapsuds"—and a tax on salt. Gloves and mittens were once taxed, and so also were scores of other articles and the shops in which they were sold.

JUST HOLDING PAL'S PLACE

"Blind" Beggar Gives Somewhat Laughable Reason for His Presence on That Particular Corner.

Professor Walker was standing at the corner of One Hundred and Tenth street and Fifth avenue waiting for a bus, when his attention was attracted by the rattle of a few coppers in a tin cup held by a blind man who was squatted against the park wall, relates the New York Times.

The professor was fumbling for a small coin when the bus swung round the corner and in his hurry to catch it he tossed the penny toward the cup as he turned away. His aim not being good the coin was on its way to the ground when the beggar swung the cup under it with all the skill and dexterity of a ball player.

The professor was so astonished and indignant that he allowed the bus to go and approached the pretended blind man.

"Here," he began, "you are not blind. I saw you catch that penny. You are a fraud."

"Yes, boss," admitted the beggar, "you has it right. I ain't blind myself, but you see this here corner is a good stand and if the blind man that always sits here was to leave it some other blind man would see the place and grab it. So you see, boss, I'm just holding the place for the real blind man. It's his afternoon off. He's gone to the movies."

Beavers Teach Engineers.

A group of Uncle Sam's army engineers received an unexpected lesson in engineering at Bronx park. They learned in the space of one hour how to repair a broken dam and prevent a disastrous flood. Their instructors were nine beavers, who were romping in the water of the pond. Above them was a dam 200 feet long and several feet high. Suddenly came a rush of water. The swollen stream broke into a torrent. Old man Beaver appealed to his offspring and the eight sprang after him. They seized pieces of timber, earth, rocks and sod. They worked with feverish haste. Stone by stone and timber by timber the water was slowly held back. One hour after the water broke the dam was repaired. "If we can hold the Huns like those chaps stopped that flood of water the war will be over in six months," commented one of the officers. "I reckon science hasn't taught us so much, after all," said a bystander. "Those beavers know more about their specialty than we do about war or building canals."—New York Tribune.

Gas Masks and Whiskers.

To be clean shaven or bearded like the pard is the alternative presented to the German first-line troops. The reason is the gas mask. Some authorities hold that the mask cannot be relied upon to protect any but clean-shaven faces; others again hold that a dense hirsute growth within the mask acts as an additional air filter. But it must be a real patriarchal beard—no mere 7 or 14 days' bristles, says an article in the Deutsche Tageszeitung. The writer holds that the full beard is a peculiarly Teutonic attribute, and should be cultivated as such. Besides, according to ancient traditions, it adds to "frightful aspect," he naively adds. Gas tests at the front in airtight cubicles are carried out every fortnight, and full-bearded men testify to the additional security afforded by their beards.

Could Not Save Comrade.

A fruitless but daring attempt to rescue a man under the most unfavorable conditions was recently made by William R. Ransford, a seaman of the national naval volunteers, and Allen J. Jackson, a wardroom cook. The man lost was a seaman named W. A. Wells. He slipped and fell overboard from the forward turret of the U. S. S. Iowa. It was cold weather and the water was full of floating ice. Nevertheless Ransford and Jackson went overboard after the man, but were too late to save him from drowning.

BUY WATCHES TO GET GOLD

Ingenious Scheme of Central Empires to Increase Their Supply of the Precious Metal.

It is an oddity of the world war that the jewelry trade is flourishing. A secret article in the Revue Suisse d'Exportation of Geneva gives an interesting view of this situation and also suggests a method by which the central empires undoubtedly have increased their gold supply—namely, the importation of gold jewelry to be melted into bullion.

In the course of the crisis provoked by the European war we pass from one surprise to another, says the Revue. The belligerent countries, one after another, have imposed measures forbidding the importation of luxuries and watches. In spite of all these difficulties the orders, particularly for gold watches of medium price, are received in increasing numbers by our watchmakers, while those for watches of high and low prices are few.

The jewelry trade has passed through a prosperous period, which is not yet over. In fact, it is at its height. Everything went well so long as there were no abuses, but the time came when jewelry, especially heavy gold chains without much workmanship, began to be exported to the Orient. High prices were paid for these articles. Gold (fine) in Switzerland is valued at about $720 a kilo (2.2 pounds) and in the Orient, or at Vienna, it is quoted at $2,400 per kilo. There is, therefore, a considerable margin which allows a large profit to our manufacturers and their agents, also to foreign merchants. These articles, however, are not all destined for Turkey. A great many of them find their way into the central empires.

When steps were taken to check this trade numerous orders for watches with cheap movements in heavy gold cases came flowing into the watch-making centers. These orders were destined for Constantinople. The scheme was perfectly apparent, and government authorities took prompt measures to put a stop to the proceeding.

HOW BIG GUN WAS FOUND

French Artillery Officers Made Careful Measurements, and the Rest of the Matter Was Easy.

Careful measurements of two holes made by a single shell in passing through two awnings in a Paris factory enabled French artillery officers to locate the great German long-range *gun by a feat of mathematics.* The two awnings were several feet apart and the relation of one to the other gave perfect data on the course which the shell had taken as it approached the earth. After the apertures had been measured to the one-thousandth part of an inch and the direction of the shell's fall exactly established, the earlier career of the shell became a problem on paper. By applying the laws governing the flight of projectiles and allowing for the wind, the state of the atmosphere and other considerations, French artillery officers were able to follow back the course of the shell to the mouth of the cannon in the forest of St. Gobain, after which it was speedily demolished by French artillery.

Wisdom of Daylight Saving.

Who ever thinks nowadays that the sun is an hour behind the clock? Who ever tells himself it "really is five o'clock" when it is six? We go peaceably to bed when the clock tells us to; we arise by the same token; we eat, play and work by the Prometheus instrument which, for war and common sense purposes, is stealing 60 golden minutes every day from the sun to benefit the human race. And nary a vulture of any description is tearing at the clock's vitals for filching the same.

Here and there is a little petty thievery such as the beginning of baseball games at 3:30 o'clock that used to begin at three o'clock; but the public is too busy with great work, and at present with the races and golf recreation to worry about that. In general, America is living by the clock as it should do, and the wisdom of the daylight savings law is a thousand times manifest.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Italians Save Wood Ashes.

Increased wood-burning and scarcity of chemical fertilizers are reported by Consul Haven of Turin to be turning attention in Italy to the saving and collection of wood ashes. Of the many constituents, the potash is of importance for fertilizing. The potash in wood ash averages 6 to 19 per cent and the quantity per ton of wood ranges from one pound from spruce to 3.31 from oak and 8.6 from elm. A ton of wormwood yields 160.93 pounds of potash in 241.73 of ash; fumaria 174.16 pounds of potash in 482.81 of ash.

Camouflage.

Mrs. Styles—You have a wonderful memory for dress, dear.

Mr. Styles—Well, I've seen a lot of it.

"You always seem to remember what I have worn. Do you recall what I had on the night you proposed marriage to me?"

"Why, yes; you had a sort of a foolish look on your face."

An Exerciser.

"Do you take exercise regularly?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. "I crank the old flivver three or four times daily and repair a tire at least twice a week."

Do You Own A Bank Book?

To have a pass book in black and white just to show you how well you are getting on with the world is encouraging—and by opening an account with this bank today with only $1.00 you are started in the right direction.

THE GRANGE NATIONAL BANK,

Smethport, Pa.

Remember the Operator—
The "Soldier" of the Switchboard

THE operator is human; she makes mistakes, though not frequently. She has womanly feelings and qualities and is affected by kind or sharp words as any one of us. She has swung a tremendous war-made telephone traffic in a way to put many who boast of their war-time activities to blush—and she is still at it, holding down the job like a "man" or "woman," as you please.

This young woman, with her nimble fingers and keen mind, is weaving the talk threads so necessary in our present great National task; she is to be regarded as human and not as a machine.

The stress of these rush days, the wear and tear and grind, sometimes tell on our nerves and are reflected in our manner as we telephone. It should not be, for these are times, surely when the "voice with a smile wins."

Let us all remember the telephone operator and the part she is playing, and be gentle and courteous in our relations with her.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF PA.
C. T. McKEE, Local Manager.
BRADFORD, PA.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Pa., August 8, 1918.

MICKIE SAYS

SAY, FOLKS! WHEN YOU WRITE PIECES FER THE PAPER, FER THE LOVE OF MIKE, SIGN YOUR NAME TO 'EM SO THE BOSS WONT THROW 'EM ON THE FLOOR FER ME TO PICK UP. HE SAYS AN UNSIGNED LETTER AINT ANY BETTER THAN AN UNSIGNED CHECK!
PRESS ROOM
CHARLES SUGHROE

—Word has been received that Russell M. Orcott of Hazelhurst has arrived safely overseas.

—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. James Bray of Farmers Valley at the Bradford hospital, Wednesday morning, July 31, a girl.

—A card received from Judd Hackett of Farmers Valley says he will undergo medical treatment at Bolivar, N. Y., for a week or two.

—Information from Ewward Wendel, formerly of Smethport, says that he is now in France with Co. F., 307 Inf., He works in a barn where there are 200 horses. He says the French are nice people easy to get along with. He is at present stationed near a large city. His mother, Mrs. Blanche Wendel lives in Fredonia, N. Y.

—See B. T. Garlick's change of advertisement to-day.

—The Fry Co. as usual has something of interest to say to you in the vertising columns.

—Make preparations to be in Smethport Fair Week, Sept. 10-13; as a home-coming week it is becoming more popular every year.

—The M. S. Geary Real Estate Agency has a new advertisement today. This agency is rapidly building up a flourishing business, which has already outstripped local bounds. Mr. Geary says that inquiries from all parts of the country reach him regarding McKean county real estate.

—A number of newspapers in southern New York state are consolidating on account of the big expense of running single plants. The Rushford Spectator and Cuba Patriot are among those recently to "double up." Both papers will be printed in Cuba.

—Pennsylvania's Home Defense Police work in preserving order and in training draftees, and also the military training given by instruction boards and local departments of Military Service are acknowledged by the U. S. War Department to have been of great military value to the nation.

—Court calendars have been issued for a term of Argument court, which convenes in Smethport, September 5. There are thirteen cases listed. The trial list for the regular term of Common Pleas, which convenes Monday, September 9, contains twelve cases. Among the jurors called for that term are Robert Oliver of Keating township, O. W. Abbey and Wm. Culver of Turtle Point, E. V. Barbour Burton Chandler and D. A. Gifford of Crosby. Harry Jones of Betula.Sam Friedley and Chas. Wilson of Norwich. W. A. Hovis of Clermont.

—L. K. Hogrth, state game protector, of Smethport, who has been in the city since Monday, picked up a hound Thursday morning that was in possession of an unnaturalized foreigner. He turned the dog over to Chief Carl Benson to kill. No unnaturalized citizen has the right to have a dog in his possession. The fine is $25.80, but owing to the man pleading ibnorance of the law he was not fined. The officer will remain here another day for the purpose of gathering in dogs that have no license or are running at large.—Kane Republican.

—Masser's Hardware has a large and interesting advertisement to-day.

Mrs. E. H. McCandless entertained at Bonny Castle Bungalow, Monday, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olmstead of Coudersport, Dr. and Mrs. McCloud of Buffalo and Mrs. Merrill.

—Free legal advice will be furnished and the utmost legal protection extended, without cost, in matters of personal concern to drafted men and their families or dependents by a new Legal Advisory Department of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety, now being organized throughout the State.

—Two rattlesnakes, each almost five feet in length and having eight rattles and a button, were slain yesterday. One was killed by a Kane party who observed the snake crossing the road in front of their car about two miles this side of Kinzua. The other was killed after it had swum across the Allegany river where a Warren party was in bathing at Big Bend. Both snakes were killed to death and the one the Kane party killed put up quite a fight.—Kane Republican.

—Elbert Hubbard II, proprietor of the Roycroft shop at East Aurora and Karl Kip, master craftsman of the art metal department of that institution were guests last Friday and Saturday of A. A. Bernard, editor of the Potter Democrat. These gentlemen make a pilgrimage each year to this county in order to enjoy a few days fishing. They are all round good fellows and truly enjoy the delights of this section. They returned home on Sunday morning with all the speckled beauties the law would allow them. —Coudersport Democrat.

THE TUNE OF THE WHEELS.

By Harold Lemmler

Oftentimes I've stood a workin'
When discouraged I would feel
And I'd take a look around me
And get a lesson from a wheel.

Not it's looks, no, not its bearings,
Not the belt that round it goes;
But its hummin' and its singin'
And the pleasure it seems to take—
Like a boy upon a picnic,
Eating pie and chocolate cake.

You never hear one groaning,
You never see one fall,
And always there's that hummin'
That tells its own glad tale.

Work is nothing but a pleasure
If you look at it this way.
Do not shirk the tiresome task, boys,
But do it right today.

Then listen to the wheels boys,
As they turn the whole day long.
This ever is the medley
Of their wholesome happy song:

Work, boys, work together,
As we turn the whole day long—
Brother helping brother
And a hummin' right along

For we find it's all a pleasure,
As we help each other turn,
And we never get discouraged
Or for better things do yearn.

And say, lad, won't you try it?
Won't you try it for one day?
For you'll find is a pleasure
When you go at things this way.

Pitying Ourselves.

Have you heard of the man carrying a load of sticks, who, when he became tired threw his sticks down on the bank of a river, and seating himself by them, said: "I am sick and tired of this. I wish death would come to relieve me?" Instantly Death slipped up and said, "Here I am, what do you want of me?" "I want you to help me put this bundle of sticks on my back again," said the surprised man. Pitying ourselves is cheating ourselves. Then flee from discontent and discouragement, for they are the hotbeds of deceit. Near them we think that which is not true, and say that which we do not mean.—Exchange.

Smallest Farms in the World.

On the islands of Re and Oleron, near La Rochelle, France, according to Popular Science Monthly, are found the smallest farms in the world. Some of them are only one or two square yards in area, yet these tiny domains are carefully planted with a variety of crops, even including vineyards. The soil is extremely fertile. The repeated subdivision of estates among heirs and the dense population of the islands explain the existence of these Lilliputian properties.

Food for Thought.

"Am I the first girl you have ever loved?"

He thought awhile and then made reply:

"No, you are the kind of girl a fellow has to be educated up to."

And that seemed to set her to thinking.

B. R. & P. WAR GARDENS.

Agricultural work undertaken this season by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway has surpassed the good record made last year. According to figures compiled by Agricultural Agent J. M. Hawley there are over 3000 war gardens under cultivation by employes of the company this season, part of them being along right of ways plots, use of which the company granted, the balance being private gardens.

Last season the company encouraged employes to start war gardens by issuing free seed potatoes at a time when potatoes were close to $4.00 a bushel. The result was that last year potatoes to the value of nearly $36,000 were raised by company employes and in addition about $15,000 worth of other vegetables. The number of gardens planted this year is nearly doubled that of last year and it is anticipated that there will be a corresponding increase in the amount of foodstuffs raised.

The farm tractors which were purchased by the company and furnished for use to the farmers at a sum barely covering the cost of operation have been kept busy. It is estimated that they will plow and harrow during this season over a 1000 acres of land as compared with 700 acres last year.

WOMAN IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Read by Mrs. Heinemann at the W. C. T. U.

I once heard a lecturer tell the story of how he was on his way to give the address to a graduating class at a high school commencement in the Wild and Woolly West.

It was a typical stormy, windy night on the great prairies. The engineer was an old acquaintence of his and he rode with him in the cab of the engine that was taking him to the town in which he was to speak. The rain was pouring down in torrents, the wind blew such a gale as to sway the engine from side to side, there was the blackest of darkness before and behind them and he kept anxiously asking the engineer; "Do you think you can make it Mike?" Sure an I'll git ye there all right, said Mike."

The subject of the lecture was to be education and, all the way, the speaker was pondering on the real meaning of the word. It had so many definitions, there were so many branches, phrases and outputs of the term education that he could not definitely decide what phase of the subject to speak on. Finally, as they were nearing their destination promptly on time in spite of wind and weather, he said; "Mike what is education?" "Sure Bill, education is gettin on to yer job." Could there be a better definition of the word than that?. And have you thought how the women of to-day are getting on to their job of food conservation? of war kitchens, of planning, canning, serving, knitting, of running trains, trolleys, ambulances and doing the thousand and one things that men have been accustomed to doing?

Do you remember how the women of England were persecuted arrested, pushed, jammed, justled beaten, by brutal policeman and imprisoned because they wanted to vote? But when England became embroiled in the conflict instigated and carried on by Satan let loose, we heard no more of their persecution and imprisonment, Oh, no! the women, with all their strength and ability, were needed then and Emeline Pankhurst, the foremost leader in the demand for their rights, was the first to stand by the nation and give to it her powers of leadership, oratory and executive ability. The women of England, to-day, are keeping the shops, running the base and street car driving the trucks, sitting on the seats of the horse drays, delivering freight, managing railway trains, sweeping the streets waiting on tables, pulling elevator ropes, handling baggage at the railway stations, selling tickets, superintending factories, making munitions, tending forges, plowing, sowing, reaping, stacking grain and grass, herding sheep, hewing wood and and drawing water, doing all the work that man has ever done. Surely the women of England have gotten on to their job. And so have the women of France and America. They have even so far gotten on their job that with firm lips and dry eyes they can give flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone to banish the evils of autocracy and make the world a better place for those who are to come after them.

The three greatest factors in educating woman for the crisis of to-day, the greatest conflict between light and darkness, between good and evil between right and wrong, truth and falsehood that the world has ever known or ever will know are devotion unselfishness and self sacrifice.

The Son of God said," Whosoever Will save his life shall lose it and whosoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it."

It has ever been the lot of woman to give her life for others, for food, clothing, warmth, culture, pleasure and enjoyment of home for father, mother, brother, sister, husband and children and the stranger within the gates. Through this devotion and sacrifice she is able to give the efficiency to the world and do the work for her country that she is doing, to-day, and the reaching out beyond the home boundaries, the sympathy and care for those outside of her own home circle, brought about by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has hastened her educational unbanced her efficiency.

It was my privilege, not long ago to hear a W. C. T. U. organizer in a far away state, speak on the work of the organizations. Among other things she said its greatest discovery has been the discovery of woman herself, of her many abilities and resources, her strength and courage, her love and devotion to God and humanity. I have since wondered how much of the helpfulness of woman in the world's great need has been brought about by the Woman's Christian emperance Unian. No other organization, outside the church of Christ, has so stood for the truths for which the world is battling. No other organization has done more to develope and cultivate the strength, morals and efficiency of our boys "over there." How many of them can stand firm in their strong, young manhood and say my strength is as the strength of ten because my heart is pure through the teaching and influence of a W. C. T. U. mother.

I have always had great respect for the National Woman Suffrage Association and for many years have been a subscriber and a reader of its official paper but was surprised issue the first item in their order for and shocked to find that in the last filling comfort bags for our soldier boys was cigarette. I cannot understand how any society, working for the rights and the betterment of humanity could publish such an order.

There must be something wrong in its makeup. It surely has not the morals of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union which has continually battled against every wrong and evil that besets humanity, has fought to keep our boys in the home camps and over there clean and pure and, if the odds are against us, we must not give up the battle but, like the Allies, fight on and on until the people of the earth not only have their legal and political rights but, with a thorough education in regard to the effects of the poisons body and soul shall possess the eternal and unalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of true happiness.

SUMMER MILLINERY.

Here you will find the season's dainty fancies, the pick of the choice creations in the fashion markets of the country. Come in, see them, try them on. Your style is here. Come and get it. CARRIE CLARK. 16tf

Subscribe for the MINER.

YOU CANNOT

afford to insure yourself; otherwise you would not need insurance.

The same reasons that prompted you to carry insurance should, upon due inquiry, admonish you perhaps to take out more insurance, because of the increased cost of building materials, labor, and nearly every other item of expense entering into the cost of making repairs, or of re-building, after a fire. Ask

Burdick's Insurance Agency & Music Store

305 W. MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

TRY THE MINER
14 WEEKS
FOR 50c

USED CAR SALE

PRICES SLASHED TO PIECES. . .

We have sold our Garage and Auto Sales Department to the Smethport Garage Co. We have a few used cars on hand and must sell them so the new company can have the room. All of these cars are in good running order, and are genuine bargains. Will demonstrate to your satisfaction. Come early and get your choice.

MASTER SIX CHALMERS, Continental Motor—Seven Passenger, cost $2650.00, Paint, Upholstering, etc., in fine condition. Tires good. Brand new $55.00 Storage Battery. Guaranteed in good mechanical condition. Price $595.00

NEW MAXFER STUDEBAKER, One and a Half Ton Truck. Bosch High Tension Magneto. Large Stake Body, Windshield and Top. In fine running order. All new tires. Big Bargain. Price $595.00

REO TRUCK, capacity 1500 lbs. Stake Body. New up-to-date carbureator, solid tires, rear ones new. Runs good, pulls good, and will do more work than the best team of horses. Price $125.00

TERMS: One half cash, balance on monthly payments.

BACKUS NOVELTY CO.

SMETHPORT, PA.

McKean County Miner

HARRY L. BACKUS, Owner.
ROSS K. KNAPP, Editor and Manager

Entered at the Post Office at Smethport, Pa., as second-class matter

Smethport, Pa., Thursday, August 8, 1918.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
of Chester County.

For Lieutenant-Governor
EDWARD E. BIEDLEMAN
of Dauphin County.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs.
JAMES F. WOODWARD,
of Allegany County.

For Congressmen-at-Large
MAHLON M. GARLAND,
of Allegany County.
THOMAS S. CRAGO,
of Greene County.
JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN,
of Philadelphia County.
ANDERSON H. WALTERS,
of Cambria County.

For Representative in Congress
EVAN J. JONES
of Bradford.

For Members of Assembly
C. W. CATLIN
of Port Allegany.
J. A. FITZGIBBON
of Bradford.

The attention of owners of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps is called to the following. They are financing the work:

On one day in June last approximately 27,000,000 cartridges of various descriptions were produced in the United States manufacturing plants for the United States Government.

The daily average production of United States Army rifles was broken in the week ending June 29, an average of 10,142 rifles a day of a modified Enfield and Springfield type being maintained. In addition spare parts equivalent to several thousand rifles and several thousand Russian rifles were manufactured.

The Ordnance Department has produced 2,014,815,584 cartridges, 1,886,769 rifles, and 82,540 machine guns since the United States entered the war. The daily output of cartridges is now 15,000,000.

A number of people have commented very favorable upon Mr. Soule's strong editorial in last week's MINER and it is hoped that every voter caught the mesage which it contains. Nothing but the good old Republican doctrine of protective tariff will stop the trading with the Hun when this war is over. Sentiment does not go very far in business. While there are many dealers to-day who would not take German made goods as a gift, that feeling is not always going to endure. Sooner or later they would buy their merchandise where they could get it the cheapest. There are many people alive to-day who can tell you of the intense bitterness that existed between the North and South in Civil war days, but that when the war was over that bitterness did not long endure so far as business was concerned. Each region bought their goods where they could get them the cheapest, quality considered, and both divisions of the country prospered. It may not seem possible to many people just now that America will ever assume the former trade relations with Germany, but it will soon come about unless the tariff wall is made so high that no Hun trader can go over the top.

A man does not have to take off his hat and get down on one knee every time Woodrow Wilson's name is mentioned in order to prove that he is not pro-German. There are some mighty good patriots who do not develope even a mild case of hysteria every time they see the flag of their country. This is simply the prelude to the statement that considerable piffle these days passes muster as patriotism. There are yards of publicity stuff turned loose that are not worth the price of a Thrift Stamp. A quarter contributed to the Red Cross is worth more than an hour of street-corner squabbling. It is grand and proper to enthuse when our boys are victorious—and genuine sorrow must always command our respect, but the patently selfish efforts at selfglorification that are so often observed in notoriety-seekers cast a damper upon the enthusiasm of genuine patriots. Let's have more patriotism and less piffle.

Representative Hull, author of the last income tax monstrosity, argues emphatically against the tariff as a capable revenue raiser. "Many people," he declares," have an erroneous impression that tariff taxes come from an inexhaustible source of revenue capable of meeting the most extraordinary expenditures, and to be tapped at will by the Federal Government. The truth is that the maximum yield of tariff taxes for any given year heretofore was $333,000,000. The largest amount that could possibly be derived from customs sources in the future will not exceed between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000.." Hull has clean missed the point. No man in his senses ever supposed tariff taxes to be an inexhaustible source of revenue. The $333,000,000 of which Hull speaks was raised under a protective tariff law, which held imports to an annual total averaging $1,650,000,000. The fiscal year just ended saw 3,000,000, worth of goods imported by us under the Democratic law which raised less than $180,000,000 of customs revenue. But the real point is that, under a protective tariff, industry in the United States can approach its maximum output, and that means the highest state of prosperity, the highest wages, the largest incomes from industry, and, hence, the greatest ability of the people to pay income taxes. If industry is dead, income is dead. Anybody but Hull can understand that.

A striking argument in favor of fixing a higher price for wheat to the farmer was furnished by Senator Joseph I. France of Maryland. He found that in his section of the country the farmers were paying as high as $60 per ton for bran for stock feed. In other words, after the farmer had sold his wheat to the mill and nine-tenths of its food value had been extracted in the shape of flour, he must then buy back bran for almost as much as he received for the wheat in the first instance. The injustice to the farmer in such a transaction was apparent, and emphasized the need for a higher price of wheat to the producer. Needless to say Senator France joined with his Republican colleagues in further insisting on the Senate proposal for $2.50 wheat, and in sending the bill back to conference by the decisive vote of 46 to 19, only to be vetoed after a price of $2.40 had been agreed upon.

A prominent Democratic newspaper defends the administration against the charge of partisanship by calling attention to the appointments of Charles M. Schwab, Charles E. Hughes, and one or two others to positions of responsibility. Strange defense, that Schwab was appointed only after numerous unsuccessful efforts had been made to run the Shipping Board on a partisan basis and after the American people would stand for it no longer. It was with great reluctance that the administration finally abandoned partisanship for efficiency, in the shipping programme, and it would not have acted but for the persistent criticism which could not be stilled by any prospect of prosecution under espionage or sedition laws. The free press of the country is to be credited with the appointment of Schwab.

The Northwestern Anti-Tuberculosis League calls attention to the following: All enlisted men in the Army found to have tuberculosis, are rejected and sent home. The Sanatorium nearest is immediately advised and expected to take the patient in at once. This is not always possible, owing to the fact that many of these institutions are crowded and have no available room. These men, however, must be taken care of and some means should be provided by increasing the number of beds until the condition is relieved.

Wednesday, October 9, will be observed as Fire Prevention Day in Pennsylvania. On that day every locality is urged to make observance of fire prevention work in schools, public meeting places and moving picture houses. The MINER has a suggested program on file sent by the State Fire Marshal that is at the disposal of interested people.

It makes a man wonder what's wrong with the world to read in Commerce Reports that Argentina is using wheat bran for fuel. One company, producing 289 tons of bran daily, burns 100 tons, and sells the rest for fuel.

Let's get ready to make the Fourth Liberty Loan a world recorder breaker.

President Still Waits to Decide on Entering Russia.—Headline.

Possible believing that, if he waits long enough, Generalissimo Foch may solve his problem for him by entering it himself.—Philadelphia North American.

Taft says peace terms should be dictated on German soil. And that's where William's head is level. Talk peace business to the kaiser on the kaiser's doorstep.—Olean Times.

COURT HOUSE NOTES

Marriage Licenses

July 31—Harold F. Kreiner and Rena Connors both of Bradford, Pa.

August 1—Clarence J. Servies of Jamestown, N. Y., and Wilma Marion Patton of Bradford, Pa.

Harold James Hoffman of Buffalo, N. Y. and Margaretha Julia Recktenwald of Kane, Pa.

August 3—Enoch J. Arnold of Bolivar, N. Y., and Jane A. Fox of Bradford, Pa.

August 5—Herman G. Patterson and Lillian W. Britton both of Buffalo, N. Y.

Robert William Hennell and Kathryn Frances Wilson both of Kane, Pa.

Frank John Vossler of Olean, N. Y., and Leona Irene Kleisath of Smethport, Pa.

Charles J. Anderson and Emma L. Kelly both of Mt. Jewett, Pa.

William John Henry Austin of Yorkshire, N. Y., and Emma Elva Scheckels of Bradford, Pa.

Deeds.

July 31 - Tony Mancuso to Luisa Mancusco, Smethport, Pa., $1200.

Clarissa F. Hazelton to Mary A. Steele, Bradford, Pa., $1.

R. J. Gaffney, et al to L. H. Smith, et al Foster Twp. $1.

N. R. Bard, et al, to John W. Seltz, Port Allegany, $5000.

August 1—Oscar Nelson to Oscar Swanson and wife, Kane, $1.

Ludlow Real Estate Company to Carl O. Swanson, Hamilton, $450.

Carl O. Swanson and wife to Alexander Countas, Hamilton, $450.

Charles H. Haven and wife to Elizabeth Haven Lillie, Eldred, $1.

Leo V. Goding and wife to S. W. Smith, Liberty, $150.

August 2—Mabel F. Ryan and husband to Thomas Harrison, Bradford, $1.

John G. Andrews and wife to William A. Grantier, Eldred Twp., $1.

August 3—Anna D. Koehler to Rose A. Curtze, Kane, $1.

Anna D. Koehler to Rose A. Curtze, Kane, $1.

Wells C. Blair and wife to Nansen Chemical Company, Wetmore $300.

Albert T. Jones and wife to Paul Jeanlot, Wetmore, $100.

Edwin L. Barnes and wife to Henry H. Wheeler and wife, Bradford, $800.

Abraham Chobol and wife to William J. Bowler and wife Bradford, $1775.

Armina B. Murray and husband to Mary C. Goodwin, Bradford, $3500.

James G. Gibson and wife to Lewis Newell, Bradford, $6300.

Mary Sheehan to Mary Gordon, Bradford, $1.

August 5—Harry M. Kinsel and wife to James Burns and wife, Kane, $1.

E. A. Dibble et al. to Mary Bell Andrews Eldred Twp., $1.

August 6—A. H. Joy and wife to John Delphere, Hazelhurst, $30.

Satisfaction of Mortgage.

August 1—O. F. Schonblom to Frances B. Mackowski, Bradford, $8.50

David Howells to Anton W. Swanso, Kane, $1200.

August 3—S. D. Heffner to John Sheehan and wife, Bradford, $2500.

Thomas Mackesy, et al, to W. T. Collins, Bradford Twp., $2500.

Cuba National Bank to Lewis Newell, Bradford Twp., $2500.

August 5—First National Bank of Port Allegany to George Gram, Annin Twp. $550.

Assignment of Mortgage.

August 5—Monta C. Burt, Exr. to Carl A. Benson, Port Allegany, $875.

Release of Mortgage.

August 3—B. A. Wise to Lewis Newell, Bradford, $750.

Army Orders.

Sergeant-Major — "Now, Private Smith, you know very well none but officers and noncommissioned officers are allowed to walk across the grass." Private Smith—"But, Sergeant-major, I've Captain Graham's verbal orders to—" Sergeant-Major—"None o' that, sir. Show me the captain's verbal orders. Show 'em to me, sir."—Liverpool Post.

Desperate Resolution.

The diner thrust the tip of his knife into the yellow disk which the waiter had brought him. He held it up to the light and examined it, while the waiter stood by anxiously. Then the diner resolutely returned it to his plate and scraped some of it upon his bread. "I take thee," he said, "for butter or worse."

Valuable Skins.

The most expensive fur is that of the black fox of Kamschatka, the skin of which, when dressed, becomes a very attractive blue. A single skin is worth as much as £200. A coat worn by the ex-czar, lined with the fur of the black fox, cost £2,000.—Sheffield Furrier.

Just Half Obeying.

Sherwood, tired of his play, had made several attempts at opening the kitchen door. His mother, hearing him, called out: "Turn the knob and come in," prompting Sherwood's answer, "Well, mamma, I is a turnin', but I isn't tumin' in."

M. S. GEARY
REAL ESTATE
AGENCY
OFFERS FOR SALE

Nice little house and lot on Willow St., Price $600.00
Part cash balance on time.

House and lot on Water St., Price $700.00

House and lot corner Mechanic and Willow, story and half, nine rooms, fine celler, City water and Gas, beautiful shade, very large lot, ... Price $1600.00

Also have other houses and lots, several farms, Three second hand Ford Cars, Two teams fine work horses, one Truck 1 1-2 ton,, One second hand safe, one writing desk, all of which can be bought at a bargain. If you have anything to sell list it with us, we can sell it, Costs you nothing unless we sell.

OFFICE IMPERIAL HOTEL. Both phones.

Smethport —:— —:— Pennsylvania

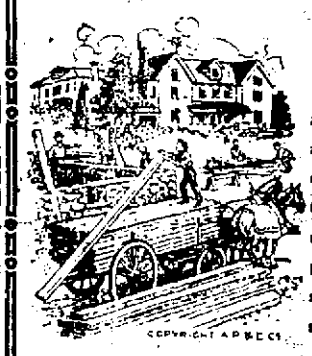
"WE BRING BUYER AND SELLER TOGETHER."

FURNITURE

We respectfully call your attention to the fact that all our Furniture is worth your notice. You will get good, honest Furniture, the kind that is up to date and well made.

H. H SASSE Furniture, and Wall Paper Undertaking in All Its Branches

HIGH-GRADE LUMBER



AND PLENTY OF IT

is awaiting the disposal of all who are building or intending to build, at our yards. Come and look over our stock and convince yourself that we have just the stuff you need—and that we can supply promptly, every kind of hard and soft wood needed to erect any style of buildig from cellar to roof.

HOLMES & GILFILLAN
Smethport.

EVERY DAY IS THRIFT DAY

To those who trade here. Get the best line of "substitutes" that are on the market to-day as well as the very choicest grades of staple groceries.

at

THE COLEGROVE GROCERY

The Store with many years' reputation for fair and square dealing.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS.
You can get
FORMALINE
for
SEED OATS AND POTATOES.
at
H. C. WELLS
SMETHPORT, PA.

EXTRA VALUES IN WOMENS' PUMPS

We are showing in this lot one of the season's prettiest lines of foot wear at such reasonable price you cannot affort to miss having an extra pair for your summer wardrobe.

Beautiful white Kid pumps, the popular slender toe and high heel.
$6.00 for $4.45.

The same as above only of Gray Kid
$6.00 for $4.45.

Nobby Gray and Brown Patent Pumps one of this season's fads
$5.50 for $4.25.

Masser Brothers Co
THE DEPENDABLE STORE PHONE 149

FRUIT JARS

E. Z. SEAL JARS IN PINTS, QUARTS AND HALF GALLONS.

These Jars are all equipped with the "Good Luck" Jar Rings.

Jelly Strainers on Standards at 45 cents and 55 cents.

Boiler Racks for canning fruit in boilers at 40 and 75 cents.

Fruit Jar Tongs for handling the hot jars at 15 cents each.

Parowax at 15 cents a package.

Ask for our "Good Luck in Preserving" Booklets. They are FREE.

B. T GARLICK

THE CORNER HARDWARE.

SMETHPORT, — — PA.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the Postoffice at Smethport, Pa, as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, Pa., August 8, 1918.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Mrs. H. L. Backus will entertain the Auction Bridge club at her home on East Main street this afternoon.

—Married, August 5th in St. Like's church, Herman G. Patterson and Lillian W. Brittoc, both of Buffalo, N. Y.

—Mrs. George Gerritt entertains the five hundred Club this Thursday at one o'clock luncheon at her home on King street.

—T. F. Hungiville, county food administrator, made announcement yesterday that dealers would be allowed to charge buyers nine and one-half cents per pound for sugar.

—Last week Wednesday, Mrs. C. C. Choate and Mrs. O. J. Hamlin entertained the Auction Bridge club at Digel Hollow camp from four to nine o'clock.

—Ralph Provin, who has been visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Provin, returned to Buffalo, Tuesday. He has enlisted in the Marine Corps and leave Buffalo Friday for Paris Island, S. C.

—A card received from Rev. W. A. Harris of Albion, N. Y., says: "Walter Metcalf, who spent three years here with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harris, has received the appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and is now in training there."

—From a Newton, Kansas, newspaper handed to the MINER, it is learned that Keith Cornforth, born in Smethport, August 6, 1871, died in Newton, July 4, 1918, of Brights disease. He is survivid by his wife and son. Mr. Cornforth's parents were well known residents of Smethport a number of years ago.

—On Wednesday night, July 31, a frost severe enough to kill some growing garden vegetables, was reported from Westline.

—At the recent dance held by the Married People's Club of Burbanks the sum of $90 was raised and turned over to the Red Cross.

—J. W. F. Wilkinson of the State Normal School, Clarion, has been in Smethport and vicinity during the past week looking after high school graduates who wish to enter the school at Clarion. He was a caller at this office Thursday.

—With all their other troubles at home and abroad the soldiers now have the pest of the anti-cigarette league to contend with. Too bad the government can't intern some of these unnecessary agitators on a desert island until after the war.

—Friends of Mrs. Margaret A. Knapp will regret to hear that her health has been poorly for the past two months and that her condition does not improve as rapidly as could be wished. She is at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ivah E. Lewis, No. 184 Monroe avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

—Miss Dorothy Eastman is spending the month of August at Chautauqua, where she has entered training in the National Service School which gives to girls much of the preliminary work given men soldiers in the service as well as courses in canteen work, first aid, surgical dressings and primary nurses' training. Miss Eastman is much pleased with the work.

—Dr. Herbert I. Harris, brother of Rev. W. A. Harris of Albion, N. Y., former pastor of the Methodist church in Smethport, has arrived in France, and is in charge of the 6th Sanitary Train, including hospital and ambulance units, with capacity for 500 beds. Dr. Harris is now a lieutenant colonel and is located between the firing line and base hospital, and is in range of the big guns.

—Bradford policeman have asked for a raise of $20 per month in their pay.

—Your attention is called to Ordinance 99, passed by a special meeting of the borough council held last night which is published elsewhere in today's issue.

—The East Smethport Auxiliary of the Red Cross will have a dining tent on the grounds during the McKean County Fair, September 10-13 and excellent meals will be served all the proceeds to go to the Red Cross.

—Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Gray of Rio Janerio, Brazil, and their chauffeur, were guests at the Grand Central Friday, and also visitors of Mr. Gray's aunt, Mrs. A. H. Pierce, Sr., of this place. Mr. Gray is one of the highest officials in the Arbuckle coffee business in Brazil, and once every two years comes north on a vacation trip, however this was his first visit to Smethport in thirty years. In the years previous to that time he was a frequent visitor here. Mr. and Mrs. Gray left here for Niagaria Falls.

—Frank Furtle recently received a letter from James F. Daly, Co. C., 3rd Artillery Corps, Camp Wadsworth. Jimmie says in part: "Thanks for the smokes. I was on my last pack of Bull and Hooverizing like-hell when they arrived. Just came back from my eats we had: Roast beef, sweet potatoes, gravy, new peas, wheat bread and butter, pudding, iced lemonade, watermelon and ice cream. Not bad for army chuck, and a bloke can hide a neat bundle of it in this game. We are all rarin' to go across and I suppose we will all rare to get back, but it has to be done and I am glad I am here to help with it. We have a bunch of German prisoners here. I see them every day as they go back and forth to work. They don't have it half bad with Uncle Sam. Plenty to eat and they are not facing the guns with bayonets behind them to drive them on as in their own army. Regards to all my friends."

MEETING OF BAKERS.

A meeting of bakers is called by County Administrator Hungiville for Saturday, August 10, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Hotel Holley. The purpose of the meeting is to perfect an organization of bakers of McKean county in accordance with the United States food administration. It is important that all bakers be in attendance. The meeting will be addressed by John W Pickersgille, of Smethport, the bakers' representative of the United States food administration for McKean county, and by County Food Administrator Hungiville.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. R. C. Sasse is visiting in Leetonia, Pa.

W. A. Andorfer of Pittsburgh was in town yesterday.

Mrs. J. W. Nellis visited Bradford friends this week.

Mrs. F. D. Fisher has returned from a visit at Hornell, N. Y.

W. S. Engle of Hazelhurst was a pleasant caller at this office Saturday.

Mrs. Edwin Bouton and Miss Edna Freeman were Bradford visitors Monday.

Chas. W. Catlin of Port Allegany was a business visitor in town Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Ball spent the week-end in Olean guests of Mr. Ball's parents.

Miss Ruth Hunter and Miss Mabel Ventress were Coleville visitors Sunday evening.

Mrs. W. F. Specht and daughter, Miss Edna, were Olean visitors Thursday.

Col Burns and party of Bradford were dinner guests at the New Grand Central Sunday.

Alex Edgar and Dr. McGill of Eldred were calling on friends in Smethport Sunday evening.

Miss Mary Kime of Kane is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Potter, Sr. of Smethport.

Attorney H. S. Rogers of Mt. Jewett made this office a pleasant call while in town Tuesday.

Mrs. E. T. Daly, who has been in Hornell, N. Y., for the past two weeks, has returned home.

Mrs. Harvey Lynn of Buffalo, N. Y. spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Keenan.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith of Cleveland, O., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Smith of King street.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph White and son, Ralph, of Buffalo, are guests of Mr. White's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clair White.

Mrs. James Quirk, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Quirk, Mrs. George Denning and Gerald were Olean and Bradford visitors Monday.

Miss Alberta Hopper of Hornell, N. Y. is visiting at the home of her brother W. B. Hopper and family.

John Ruffalo of Youngtown, Ohio, arrived in town yesterday for a short visit. Mrs. Ruffalo and children have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. James McGuire for the past week. Mrs. Ann Healey of Jacksonville, is also a guest there. Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Healey and Mr. and Mrs. Ruffalo and children will leave for the Ohio shore of Lake Erie on a camping expedition.

Mrs. J. A. Sparks of Coryville was a Smethport visitor Tuesday and during her stay in town was a most welcome caller at this office.

Miss Frederica Green returned home Monday from Westline, Pa., where she had been a guest of Miss Margaret Cooper.

Alpha Colegrove and Homer Choate are spending a few days on Marvin Creek guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Richards and family.

Miss Dorothy Hogarth, who has been a guest of her aunt, Mrs. C. F. Schwab, in Bradford, returned to her home here Thursday.

Mrs. John Weterwick and daughter Marion, of Coudersport, are guests of Mrs. Weterwick's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Connolly, of Water street.

Lawrence Hopper returned home Friday from a months visit with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hopper and family at Hornell, N. Y.

H. S. Wilgus, of Angelica, N. Y., chief engineer of the Shawmut railroad, in company with his wife, were guests of the New Grand Central Tuesday.

Hon. and Mrs. J. W. Bouton, Miss Helen Bouton and Edwin Bouton returned home Monday from a several weeks stay at their cottage on Chautauqua Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Broadbent and daughter, Betty returned to thier home in Woodbury, N. J. last Friday after a visit with relatives and friends in this place.

Gustine Cable and bride of Bradford were brief visitors in town Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Cable were returning from their honeymoon spent in the Great Lakes region.

Mrs. E. E. Cookson of Houghton, N. Y., formerly of Smethport, is visiting friends in town. Her husband, the Rev. E. E. Cookson is now doing Y. M. C. A. work in France.

Mrs. E. Gurdon Potter returned from Spartansburg, S. C. Sunday and is now staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Gallup, Lieut E. Gurdon Potter having left Camp Wadsworth Saturday for over sea.

Mrs. James McKean, Miss Margaret Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hubbard, daughter, Julia Katherine and son, John left Tuesday morning by automobile for a visit with relatives and friends at Crossingville and Meadville, Pa.

Miss Edna Specht left Saturday for a two week's visit with relatives and friends in New York City and Philadelphia. She will also visit her brother, Frederick Specht, who is in the service, at Camp Vail, Little Silver, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Johnston and son, Leland, spent Sunday in Olean guests of Mrs. Johnston's sister, Mrs. Post.

Miss Ina Milroy left Sunday for Philadelphia, Pa., where she will spend two weeks with her sister, Mrs. Leon Valentine

Mrs. Thena VanWormer and Mrs. Edith Major returned to Smethport Thursday after an extended stay in this borough and at Sunnyside. * * *

Mrs. Charles Crossman and children of Smethport, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wolcott the first of the week.—Shinglehouse Mail.

NOTICE

The Borough Schools will open on Monday, September 2nd, at 9:00 o'clock a. m. No pupils will be admitted unless they have been successfully vaccinated. The parents of all children entering school for the first time this fall, or who have not been successfully vaccinated, are directed to have this done at once. Do not wait until time for school to open. The attendance of pupils at the opening sessions of school is very important.

Smethport Borough School Board.
T. H. Morrison, Sec'y.

"Be Gorrah"
THIS IS A BARGAIN
$1.00
for a Shirt, worth from $1.50 to $2.00. These shirts are made with high or low neck and short sleeves and come in beautiful patterns—Every shirt guaranteed not to fade. Tis the coolest shirt made—priced at less than the cost of the material sizes 14 to 16½.

WM. MONHEIMER'S
THE HOME OF
ROYAL TAILORING.

PICTORIAL PATTERNS ARROW COLORS.

THE FRY COMPANY

FINE BLOUSES

At the Price of Common Sorts.

MANUFACTURERS SAMPLES AND SURPLUS STOCKS.

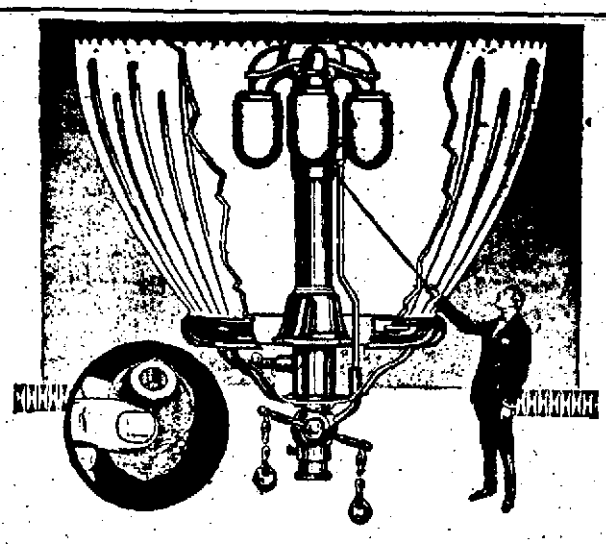
....This week we give you the opportunity to purchase some very choice waists of Crepe deChine, Georgette and French Voile at the makers selling prices.

The opportunity is exceptional and the quantity limited so come early Friday morning.

Crepe de Chine and Georgettes ..... $2.75 to $9.75.
Sizes 38 only, White and Colors.

WHITE FRENCH VOILES .....$2.00 to $2.75.
Sizes 36 to 44

THE FRY COMPANY
Smethport, Pa.



Only This Is Needed

to transform completely the lighting of your home! Only this is needed to change a wasteful, unsatisfactory open-flame gas light into the most wonderful light of the age—the soft, eye-comforting, gas-saving "C. E-Z." LIGHT!

No matches necessary. No glassware, other than the eye-comforting "C. E-Z." shades which produce semi-indirect effect. The mantles cost only 7c. each, are very brilliant and durable, and cannot be injured before being placed on the burner. Fits any existing upright fixture.

See this wonderful light—little in size, big in candle-power—demonstrated in our showrooms.

CHARLES W. MASSER,
Hardware

Over A Million "C. E-Z." Lamps Already In Use In The United States

CANNING SEASON IS HERE

Come in and get your Jars, Rubbers free and one Extra top with every dozen.

Pints 90c
Quarts $1.00
Jelly Glasses ..... 50c.

Try our 25c Coffee. Can't be beat.
Figbars 22c, only this week.
Cookies always fresh on hand.

— at —

The Lindholm Grocery,

Telephone 16-M.
CASH GROCER. SMETHPORT, PA.

SUMMER SHOES FOR ALL.

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ANGLING FOR RICH PATRONS

How a New York Milliner Catches the Unwary Western Woman With Money.

In Woman's Home Companion, Corinne Lowe tells of the wiles used by a Fifth avenue milliner in making the "Fern Piper" hat famous:

"Those for whom the spider spread his web were not the wealthy and unfashionable women of New York, but wealthy and prompt customers from the middle West. These are the people who make money for every Fifth avenue specialty shop. And the only difficulty which now lay in our path was that this profitable custom always has to be secured through a reputation for serving the most [illegible] members of New York society. [illegible] Honorables [illegible] to a second bill [illegible] never think of paying their first one until at least six months have elapsed.

"At first we did not have a single member of this sorority. What we did was to fake them. This was achieved by several ingenious methods. One of these was to pay $10 a week each to the chauffeurs of Mrs. Philip Rhinestewart and of Mrs. Clinton De Salle Rives for driving their crested limousines up before our doors when these same ultra-fashionable employers were otherwise engaged. The empty limousines were extremely efficacious, and it was not long before the women who were trying to get into fashionable society were impressed. One by one they came to us.

"Meanwhile, we were also paying the clerks of two of the smartest of New York's hotels to recommend Fern Piper to their rich out-of-town patrons."

JOB HAD NO SUCH WOES

Boils Were Not Like Getting Your Nose Caught In a Cogwheel Under an Auto.

Speaking at a dinner, William H. Thompson of Kansas referred to the beauty of patience and contributed an anecdote along that line.

Some time since Smith and his wife went out for a spin in their new automobile, but before they had gone many miles something went amiss with the machinery. Crawling beneath the car, Smith began to twist and turn things, and finally there came sundry words that sounded like breaking one of the blue laws.

"John, John!" expostulated the good woman in the car. "You should not use such dreadful language!"

"Of course I shouldn't, Mrs. Smith!" irritably responded hubby. "Of course I shouldn't! I suppose that if you were down under here you would sweetly sing:"

"You should have more patience," returned Mrs. Smith. "Why don't you try to be like Job?"

"Don't quote Job, madam!" shouted the old man. "Never in all his life did Job ever get his nose caught in a cogwheel!"—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Old English Furniture.

That fine old furniture is yet found in Britain in many unexpected places is said to be largely due to the stirring up of the country that was given by the great exhibition at London of 1851. This was soon after the development of the railway system in England, and there flocked to London, a large number of squires and their wives. A new world had opened to the country dames. The new things had a wonderful fascination for them. On returning home they got rid of much of their old furniture and bought new. Much of the old furniture found its way to second-hand shops, and was sold to poor folk, who could not afford to buy new. This accounts for the finding today of much good old furniture in small houses in provincial towns and among country people.—Indianapolis News.

Not to Be Taken In.

"Germany will sing small, very small, in the end, but we'll answer her like the judge."

The speaker was Provost Marshal General Crowder.

"Yes," he went on; "we'll no more be softened by Germany's penitence than the judge was by the kidnaper who wiped his eyes on his cuff and blubbered:

"'Judge, I'm down and out.'

"'No, no, my man,' said the judge. 'You're down, but you're not out yet. You won't be out for seven years.'"

Weapons of War.

This is the most scientific war ever fought. There is less dependence on man power and more on machinery than at any time in the history of the world, says the Popular Science Monthly. We pin our faith to high explosives, poison gases, tear shells, gas masks, liquid fire, etc., all of which are applied chemistry, and to machine guns, heavy artillery, automobiles, submarines, airplanes, and so forth, which are very much refined mechanics. The greatest minds in the scientific and mechanical world have pooled their brains and obtained wonderful results.

Land of the "Great Unwashed."

Alaska has been called the land of the "great unwashed," and it is said that in some parts of the country water retails at $1 a bucket. In still other sections clothes are washed in the rivers, and women have been seen "treading blankets" when the water was so cold as to turn their feet and ankles beet red.—World Outlook.

GUAM IS A LOYAL ISLAND

Voluntary Universal Training Helps Very Materially in Americanization.

How far the people of the Pacific island of Guam have progressed in the process of Americanization is indicated in the current issue of the Guam News Letter, copies of which have recently reached Seattle, Wash., the Post-Intelligencer of that city states. The island, which is our cable outpost for the Philippine islands and the orient, is governed by Capt. Roy C. Smith of the American navy, under the oversight of the navy department. Captain Smith seems to be developing a very ardent brand of Americanism among the island people, who are known as Chamorros and have a strong admixture of Spanish blood.

The News Letter describes the celebration of Washington's birthday in Guam, to which the people flocked from all parts of the island, coming by launch, owing to the absence of any island highway system. The proceeds of the various enterprises, amounting to $1,270.55, were donated to the Red Cross, and we gather that the program of amusement was purely American. For instance, the "hot dog" stand realized $108.04; Butler's soda, $158.50; knock the cat down, $112.07; the moving picture show, $75.90; the jitney dance, $45.60; wheel of fortune, $350.10; lemonade stand, $72.03; baseball game, $10.40. From all sources the Red Cross received $1,500, and subscriptions were given for $50,000 in Liberty bonds.

More than this, the island militia had its first parade. Some time ago Governor Smith put into effect a universal military training law at the request of the people, this being the first portion of American territory in which such a law has been made effective. There are 1,000 militiamen, the government supplying guns and ammunition and the regular khaki uniform of the United States army. Seven per cent of Guam's population is in the militia, at which rate, if we of the mainland kept up with the Chamorros, we should have an army of 7,000,000. The flags and floats of the parade induced a tremendous enthusiasm in the populace.

SHELLS TO USE FOR BUTTONS

A Species That Is Abundant In New Zealand Can Be Used to Advantage.

According to information which has been furnished by the department of internal affairs at Wellington, the Trochus niloticus, commonly found in Queensland and the South Sea Islands, does not occur in New Zealand; but other shells which are found in these waters might be used in the manufacture of buttons, especially the paua, Haliotis iris, and the toitoi, Ostrtea sulcata. They are not at present used for the manufacture of buttons or for similar uses, but both occur in great numbers on rocky coasts near the low-tide mark, the paua being much the commoner.

Since these shells have never been sought for commercial purposes, there is no way of ascertaining their cost the method of disposing of production, market, etc., but it is understood that they are very easily gathered as the tide ebbs and flows on the sandy beaches about the island.—Scientific American.

The Reckless Girl.

Mrs. Mamie Colvin, New York's recent prohibition candidate for congress, said in a stump speech:

"But there's another side to this question. If liquor on the man's part causes divorce, recklessness on the woman's part causes it also.

"I once knew a girl—she's divorced today, of course—who was warned by a friend:

"'If you marry that man, I warn you, my dear, that he'll lead a double life.'

"'Well,' said the girl, recklessly, 'if I don't marry him I'll lead a single one, and that's worse.'"

To Remove Splinter.

To remove a splinter from the hand, fill a wide-mouthed bottle nearly full of hot water, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Thrust the injured part over the mouth and press it slightly. The flesh will be drawn down and shortly the splinter will be exposed under the action of the steam. This method is far better than the common and dangerous practice of pricking the flesh with a pin or knife point. The usual antiseptic solution should be applied.

First War Stamp Bank Built.

The first building in the United States to be erected as a war savings stamp bank has been built at Oklahoma City, Okla. Every piece of lumber and article of furniture going into the bank have been donated by business firms of the city, and the workmen erecting the building were paid in baby bonds. The building stands on one of the downtown streets and is devoted exclusively to the sale of war savings and thrift stamps.

Artificial Landscape Targets.

Most young men are city or town bred. Hence few of the soldiers of our national army have a clear idea of distances in nature. As many of the cantonments have not been placed amid scenery like that which marksmen are likely to see "somewhere in France" or "on the way to Berlin," artificial landscapes are provided on which they can practice.—Popular Science Monthly.

NAVY EVER ON THE ALERT

Case of Carelessness at Sea Is a Thing That Commanders Punish With Necessary Severity.

With not a light showing the transports plowed the Atlantic, bringing American soldiers to France, writes a naval officer in the Saturday Evening Post. Lookouts high and low, under navy discipline, searched the seas for hostile periscopes. The convoy, the apex of which was a big cruiser, was invisible in the black night. The vigilance of the navy training protected the soldiers, sleeping with their life belts on.

Suddenly out shot a bright light on the leading transport; a merchant sailor, one Jesus Fernandez Meodosa, a Spanish fireman, flashed an electric torch; fumbling about the deck. The light could be seen for miles. Instantly a navy lookout reported the occurrence to the navy officer in charge of the ship. A sharp command, a scuffle on deck, a bluejacket kicking the torch overboard stayed the Spaniard's desire to fondle an electric flashlight in the submarine zone. Five days' solitary confinement ended the lesson. Showing a light on a man-o'-war at night in time of war is a court-martial offense; even lighting a cigarette or having matches. The navy commander, in absolute charge, enforces military discipline on a merchant vessel carrying troops and punishes the guilty.

Because of the navy, criminal carelessness and conduct involving the safety of thousands of men came to naught and a possible catastrophe was averted. The navy was in command.

SAYS RISK IS EXAGGERATED

Official of Explosive Factory Denies That Occupation Is as Dangerous as Is Generally Believed.

In a paper read before a medical association in the east, Dr. W. G. Hudson, medical director of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., manufacturers of explosives, recently made some interesting statements concerning the risks connected with the manufacture of powerful explosives. He asserted that the dangers of that industry were greatly exaggerated. As a matter of fact, railroading shows much higher injury and death rates than the manufacture of explosives. Of the accidents which occur in explosive factories only a small percentage are actually caused by explosives. Four-fifths of the accidents are due to carelessness or negligence of employees who disregard the precautions necessary wherever men are working with tools and machinery. By increasing the share of work done by machinery and reducing the number of workers in proportion to the increased use of mechanical appliances, the manufacturers of explosives are striving to diminish the hazards connected with their business, says Popular Science Monthly.

Barge Whistle Calls Birds.

A striking example of wildbird intelligence has been observed on the Panama canal in connection with the underwater blasting that is carried on there. A barge has been especially equipped for drilling blast holes below the water and depositing charges in them. When a blast is ready the craft moves off to a safe distance, and before setting off the dynamite the barge whistle is blown several times to warn all vessels in the vicinity. Instantly numbers of wild birds may be seen coming from all directions, says Popular Mechanics Magazine, the reason being they have learned that many dead and stunned fish rise to the surface of the water following each explosion. To them this particular whistle is like a dinner gong. More remarkable still, they readily distinguish between this whistle and others. Canal workmen and natives also share in the harvest.

Don't Get Tired So Easy.

In American Magazine an author says:

"The thing that makes the 'tired business man' tired is his belief that he is tired. Believe the contrary. There have been times when you worked all day and all night on a stretch. It did not kill you.

"Work itself, as the modern business world is organized, cannot possibly 'tire out' the man of average normal health. If it could, Edison would have been dead at the age of thirty-five, Bell would never have produced the telephone, Henry Ford would not be now a king of the automobile business, Herbert C. Hoover would not be controlling and directing the nation's food supply today, Woodrow Wilson would be in a sanitarium, and General Pershing would be taking a 'rest cure' instead of commanding American soldiers in France."

Effect of French Language.

A writer in Scribner's Magazine speculates at some length on the effect the French language will have on our own when the soldiers come back. He says: "One of the most prolific sources of new words in a language is an attempt to name new ideas. American soldiers in France will absorb many new ideas from their contact with the French and British; there will be many new shades of meanings for ideas denoted by old words. To express these the men will inevitably adopt French words or use English words with a new shade of meaning. I have not yet collected any examples of this; but it must take place, and one who watches the literature that follows the war will see many examples, if they are not observed before."

DOING GOOD WORK IN WAR

English Church Army Has Accomplished Much for the Men in the Field, Says Message.

"The English church army is doing a noble work in the war," was the message received in this country by the Episcopal church from the Church of England. "Fully equipped recreation huts, open to men of all creeds, have been established in all training camps in England and Wales. On the French front huts, tents and temporary churches are provided. In all more than 800 of these huts and tents are in use; some in remote places in the north for the men of the navy; others in Malta, Egypt, Palestine, Macedonia, Mesopotamia, East Africa and even in India. Frequently 'last letters' have been written from these huts, bearing the heading: 'Church Army Hut'—letters now treasured by those at home. The bill for writing paper alone is over $60,000 a year.

"Close to the front line trenches the church army keeps several 'kitchen cars' to supply the men with hot coffee. In England hotels having all the advantages of a club are being maintained, where men are cared for during their furloughs. Prisoners in the hands of the Germans are also cared for by the church army."

Recently General Pershing addressed an appreciative letter to Prebendary Carlile, head of the church army, thanking him for the help the army had been to American soldiers passing through England. It is proposed to maintain a hut to be known as the "General Pershing Hut." The cost of one of these huts equipped, is $2,500.

ENDS ONE NOISE OF CITIES

Invention of Philadelphia Man Does Away With Racket When Cars Cross Intersection.

The problem of suppressing the noise and shock of the street car in passing over an intersection has been attacked in a novel manner by a Philadelphia inventor, Samuel B. Meeker, who accomplishes the object without the use of any of the moving and interlocking parts which characterize most of the inventions for this purpose, and without making any great changes in the design of the crossing itself. The latter is constructed in one piece or unit, and at a point slightly in advance of the intersection of the rail sections.

Each rail section is formed with the face of the rail cut away in an incline which allows the weight of the vehicle to pass from the base of the wheel to the flange on which it continues for a few feet, until the wheels have passed entirely over the intersection, when the weight of the car again passes to the base of the wheel. This change is so gradually accomplished that it is not noticeable to the passengers and the car passes over the crossing without jolt or noise. The latter is a matter of great importance to persons living in the vicinity of such intersections, for the pounding of the cars over them at night comprises a serious annoyance.

America's First Steel Rails.

In 1865, as an experiment, the North Chicago Rolling Mill company manufactured six Bessemer steel rails from steel produced at Wyandotte, Mich. They were the first made in America, the modest beginning of a great industry. A New York mill, using material turned out at Troy, made further experiments, and in 1867 the Cambria company began to roll Bessemer steel rails as a regular business, says an exchange. The first rails of this type were made and used in England. They were introduced into America by the Pennsylvania railroad, which, in 1863, imported and put into service 100 tons of steel rails. The price paid was $150 gold per ton, equivalent in Civil war times to $200 in American currency. These rails were made of crucible steel and contained a high percentage of carbon, rendering them brittle. For this reason many broke during the next winter, but despite this fact the railway company placed orders for large quantities in Great Britain, paying from $135 to $162.50 gold per ton.

Conserve Surplus Food.

Increased planting of vegetables this year almost certainly will mean an unprecedented yield of all kinds of fresh vegetables.

This will mean plentiful supplies for summer tables and a large surplus.

This surplus, to be useful to America, must be conserved.

It must be canned, dried, brined or stored in the homes of America.

Home-conserved food means that the home will be more nearly self-sustaining and that the burden on transportation will be lightened.

Women who have never canned should now learn how; women who know how should prepare to do more.—United States Department of Agriculture.

Package Goods Expensive.

That package goods are more expensive than goods bought in bulk is shown in a chart of comparative food values recently published. The chart shows that canned peaches cost three times as much as dried peaches, and the food value in calories is three times greater in the dried than in the canned variety. Canned pork and beans cost about twice as much per unit of food value as dried beans. The canned goods are ready for immediate use and the dried require preparation, but to persons interested in reducing the cost of living these facts are worth taking into consideration.

NEED FURNITURE IN GERMANY

Problem of Its Supply Has Added One More to the Troubles of the Government.

The German government has so far been unable to find any substitute for furniture, and has not yet had the temerity to ask its subjects to follow the example of their Turkish allies and sit on the floor. The result is a scarcity that has caused second-hand dealers to reap enormous profits.

A second-hand kitchen chair that formerly cost about 50 cents now sells for $5. An old bedstead that used to sell for $5 now brings $30. Second-hand dealers have scoured the country and old tables and chairs have been brought from cellars and garrets, but the demand still outruns the supply and prices already 1,100 per cent above normal, threaten to go higher.

The problem is likely to become more acute as soon as the war ends. Thousands of couples that married when the men were called into the army will wish to establish homes of their own. The government has provided many houses in advance, but these will be of little use without furniture.

Some urge that the government make the same rule regarding second-hand furniture as is now in force in the old clothes trade; put the private dealers out of business, fix lower prices and make it a crime for anyone to sell the second-hand articles except to the state.

A number of capitalists and furniture manufacturers have formed an association to make new furniture and sell it at four per cent above cost on the installment plan, requiring one-third of the purchase price as first payment. The cost of new furniture, even under this arrangement, is almost prohibitive, because of the scarcity of materials and the high wages of labor.

TAUGHT INSECTS TO THINK

Remarkable Act of Scientist That Hardly Seems Worth the Time It Must Have Taken.

John W. Coghlin has demonstrated what patience and perseverance will accomplish; and has also exploded the old-time theory that it was impossible to teach insects to understand the human voice and action. Some time since he had the good fortune to discover a hill of Madagascar neuroptera, or marching ants, says the Pittsburgh Press. They were about the size of the common June bug and of a dirty brown color, and he says that they are numerous in India and South Africa—that he can account for finding a hill of them in Maine by being brought there on some vessel. Mr. Coghlin invited some of his friends to his camp at Patten's Pond, where he amused them by putting the neuropteraens (as he called them) through a course of sprouts. The way he caused the little army to go through their evolutions was a marvel to all present. Marching by twos and by fours, over inclines and bridges made of toothpicks, with the regularity of trained troops, he finally caused them to break ranks by lighting a match before the leaders. He says that artificial light will confuse them; therefore they can be made to perform only in daylight.

National Prayer Days.

The first time the people of the United States were called upon to observe a day of national prayer was May 9, 1798, by proclamation of President John Adams. A controversy had arisen between this country and France and all Americans were called upon to pray for a continuation of peace. In 1815, when the United States was about to make war on Algiers, President Madison proclaimed a day of prayer. During the Civil war three presidential proclamations were issued appointing days of prayer for peace. In 1865 the authorities called upon the people to pray for Lincoln, and in 1881 President Arthur proclaimed a day of prayer to mark the burial of President Garfield. In the autumn of 1914 President Wilson issued his proclamations for prayers on "Peace Sundays."

Shoveling Out Gas.

Weighing considerably more than the atmosphere, the poisonous gases employed in modern warfare always seek lower levels. Thus the gas clouds penetrate trenches and deep dugouts, and in most cases it is a matter of many hours before they become sufficiently diluted with the atmosphere to permit of safe breathing. So the matter resolves itself into a problem of driving the poisonous fumes out of the trenches and underground shelters, or at least thinning them out until the air is again made safe.

For this reason American soldiers now in France literally "shovel" poisonous fumes out of their trenches. Attached to a shovel is a sort of canvas scoop or "flapper" which permits the men to heave the heavy gases over the parapets and beat the fumes and dissipate them in the surrounding air.—Scientific American.

Not Dangerous.

"While you were out west did you meet with any typical bad men?"

"I should say so! I spent a week in a camp full of the toughest customers you ever saw—real cowboys who spent most of their time firing pistols and careering on their broncbos at breakneck speed."

"Didn't you tremble for your life?"

"I was a trifle uneasy at first, but when I saw how a motion picture director bullied those fellows I plucked up considerable courage."

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"OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By

LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

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The possibility that the whole thing might be a German ruse did not escape me, and I remained in the cellar for nearly an hour after they had apparently departed before I ventured to move, listening intently in the meanwhile for the slightest sound which would reveal the presence of a sentry upstairs.

Not hearing a sound I began to feel that they had indeed given up the hunt, for I did not believe that a German officer would be so considerate of his men as to try to trap me rather than carry the cellar by force if they had the slightest idea that I was there.

I took off my shoes and crept softly and slowly to the cellar steps and then step by step, placing my weight down gradually so as to prevent the steps from creaking, I climbed to the top. The sight that met my eyes as I glanced into the kitchen told me the whole story. The water faucets had been ripped from the sinks, the water pipes having been torn off, and gas fixtures, cooking utensils and everything else which contained even the smallest proportion of the metals the Germans so badly needed had been taken from the kitchen. I walked upstairs now with more confidence, feeling tolerably assured that the soldiers hadn't been after me at all, but had been merely collecting metal and other materials which they expected an elaborate dwelling house like the one in which I was concealed to yield.

Later I heard that the Germans have taken practically every ounce of brass, copper and wood they could lay their hands on in Belgium. Even the brass out of pianos has been ruthlessly removed, the serious damage done to valuable property by the removal of only an insignificant proportion of metal never being taken into consideration. I learned, too, that all dogs over fourteen inches high had been seized by the Germans. This furnished lots of speculation among the Belgians as to what use the Germans were putting the animals to, the general impression apparently being that they were being used for food!

This, however, seemed much less likely to me than that they were being employed as dispatch dogs in the trenches, the same as we use them on our side of the line. They might possibly kill the dogs and use their skins for leather and their carcasses for tallow, but I feel quite sure that the Huns are by no means so short of food that they have to eat dogs yet awhile.

Indeed, I want to repeat here what I have mentioned before; if anyone has the idea that this war can be won by starving the Huns, he hasn't the slightest idea how well provided the Germans are in that respect. They have considered their food needs in connection with their resources for several years to come and they have gone at it in such a methodical, systematic way, taking into consideration every possible contingency, that provided there is not an absolute crop failure, there isn't the slightest doubt in my mind that they can last for years, and the worst of it is they are very cocksure about it themselves.

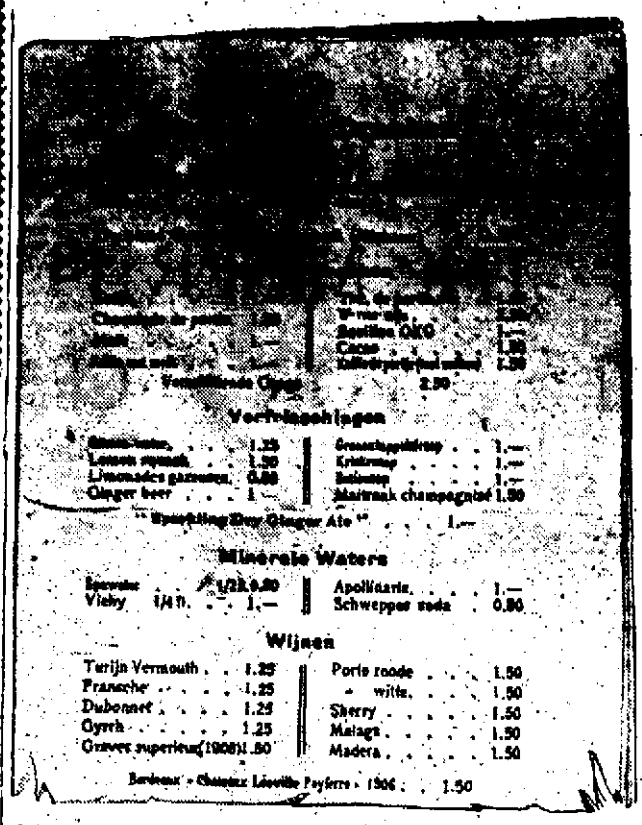
It is true that the German soldiers want peace. As I watched them through the keyhole in the door I thought how unfavorably they compared with our men. They marched along the street without laughter, without joking, without singing. It was quite apparent that the war is telling on them. I don't believe I saw a single German soldier who didn't look as if he had lost his best friend—and he probably had.

At the same time there is a big difference—certainly a difference of several years—between wishing the war was over and giving up, and I don't believe the German rank and file any more than their leaders have the slightest idea at this time of giving up at all.

But to return to my experience while concealed in the house. After the visit of the soldiers, which left the house in a wretched condition, I decided that I would continue my journey towards the frontier, particularly as I had gotten all I could out of Huyliger, or rather he had gotten all he was going to get out of me.

During my concealment in the house I had made various sorties into the city at night, and I was beginning to feel more comfortable even when German soldiers were about. Through the keyhole I had studied very closely the gait of the Belgians, the slovenly droop that characterized most of them, and their general appearance, and I felt that in my own dirty and unshaven condition I must have looked as much like the average poor Belgian as a man could. The only thing that was against me was my height. I was several inches taller than even the tallest Belgians. I had often thought that red hair would have gone well with my name, but now, of course, I was mighty glad that I was not so endowed, for red-haired Belgians are about as rare as German charity.

There are many, no doubt, who will



Price List of Drinks O'Brien Picked Up at a Free Motion Picture Show in a Beer Garden.

wonder why I did not get more help than I did at this time. It is easily answered. When a man is in hourly fear of his life and the country is full of spies, as Belgium certainly was, he is not going to help just anyone that comes along seeking aid. One of the Germans most successful ways of trapping the Belgians has been to pose as an English or French prisoner who has escaped, appeal to them for aid, implicate as many as possible, and then turn the whole German police force loose on them. As I look back on those days I think it remarkable that I received as much help as I did, but when people are starving under the conditions now forced upon these unfortunate people, it is a great temptation to surrender these escaped prisoners to German authorities and receive the handsome rewards offered for them—or for alien spies, as I was classed at that time.

The passport which I had described me as a Spanish sailor, but I was very dubious about its value. If I could have spoken Spanish fluently it might have been worth something to me, but the few words I knew of the language would not have carried me very far if I had been confronted with a Spanish interpreter. I decided to use the passport only as a last resort, preferring to act the part of a deaf and dumb Belgian peasant as far as it would carry me.

Before I finally left the house I had a remarkable experience which I shall remember as long as I live.

CHAPTER XIV.

A Night of Dissipation.

During the first two days I spent with Huyliger after I had first arrived in the big city, he had told me, among other things, of a moving picture show in town which he said I might have a chance to see while there.

"It is free every night in the week except Saturdays and Sundays," he said, "and once you are inside you would not be apt to be bothered by anyone except when they come to take your order for something to drink. While there is no admission, patrons are expected to eat or drink while enjoying the pictures."

A day or two later, while walking the streets at night in search for food, I had passed this place and was very much tempted to go in and spend a few hours, particularly as it would perhaps give me an opportunity to buy something to eat, although I was at a loss to know how I was going to ask for what I wanted.

While trying to make up my mind whether it was safe for me to go in I walked half a block past the place, and when I turned back again and reached the entrance with my mind made up that I would take the chance I ran full tilt into a German officer who was just coming out.

That settled all my hankerings for moving pictures that night. "Where you came from, my friend," I figured, "there must be more like you! I guess it is a good night for walking."

The next day, however, in recalling the incident of the evening before, it seemed to me that I had been rather foolish. What I needed more than anything else at that time was confidence. Before I could get to the frontier I would have to confront German soldiers many times, because there were more of them between this city and Holland than in any section of the country through which I had so far traveled. Safety in these contingencies would depend largely upon the calmness I displayed. It wouldn't do to get all excited at the mere sight of a spiked helmet. The Belgians, I had noticed, while careful to obey the orders of the Huns, showed no particular fear of them, and it seemed to me the sooner I cultivated the same feeling of indifference the better I would be able to carry off the part I was playing.

For this reason I made up my mind then and there that, officers or no officers, I would go to that show that night and sit it through no matter what happened. While people may think that I had decided unwisely because of the unnecessary risk involved in the adventure, it occurred to me that perhaps after all that theater was about one of the safest places I could attend because that was about the last place Germans would expect to find a fugitive English officer in even if they were searching for me.

As soon as evening came, therefore, I started out for the theatre. I fixed myself up as well as possible. I had on a fairly decent pair of pants which Huyliger had given me and I used a clean handkerchief as a collar.

With my hair brushed up and my beard trimmed as neatly as possible with a pair of rusty scissors which I had found in the house, while my appearance was not exactly that of a Beau Brummel, I don't think I looked much worse than the average Belgian. In these days the average Belgian is very poorly dressed at best.

I can't say I had no misgivings as I made my way to the theatre; certainly I was going there more for discipline than pleasure, but I had made up my mind that I was going there to see it through.

The entrance to the theatre or beer garden, for it was as much one as the other, was on the side of the building and was reached by way of an alley which ran alongside. Near the door was a ticket-seller's booth, but as this was one of the free nights there was no one in the booth.

I marched slowly down the alley imitating as best I could the indifferent gait of the Belgians, and when I entered the theater endeavored to act as though I had been there many times before. A hasty survey of the layout of the place was sufficient to enable me to select my seat. It was early and there were not more than half a dozen people in the place at that time, so that I had my choice.

There was a raised platform, perhaps two feet high, all around the walls of the place except at the end where the stage was located. On this platform tables were arranged and there were tables on the floor proper as well.

I decided promptly that the safest place for me was as far back as possible, where I would not be in the line of vision of others in back of me. Accordingly I slouched over to a table on the platform directly opposite the stage and I took the seat against the wall. The whole place was now in front of me. I could see everything that was going on and everyone who

It Seemed Better to Parrot the Belgian.

came in, but no one, except those who sat at my own table, would notice me unless they deliberately turned around to look.

The place began to fill up rapidly. Every second person who came in the place seemed to me to be a German soldier, but when they were seated at the tables and I got a chance later on to make a rough count, I found that in all there were not more than a hundred soldiers in the place and there must have been several hundred civilians.

The first people to sit at my table were a Belgian and his wife. The Belgian sat next to me and his wife next to him. I was hoping that other civilians would occupy the remaining two seats at my table, because I did not relish the idea of having to sit through the show with German soldiers within a few feet of me. That would certainly have spoiled my pleasure for the evening.

Every uniform that came in the door gave me cause to worry until I was sure it was not coming in my direction. I don't suppose there was a single soldier who came in the door whom I didn't follow to his seat—with my eyes.

Just before they lowered the lights, two German officers entered. They stood at the door for a moment looking the place over. Then they made a beeline in my direction and I must confess my heart started to beat a little faster. I hoped that they would find another seat before they came to my vicinity, but they were getting nearer and nearer and I realized with a sickening sensation that they were headed directly for the two seats at my table, and that was indeed the case.

These two seats were in front of the table facing the stage and except when the officers would be eating or drinking their backs were toward me, and there was considerable consolation in that. From my seat I could have reached right over and touched one of them on his bald head. It would have been more than a touch, I am afraid, if I could have gotten away with it safely.

As the officers seated themselves, a waiter came to us with a printed bill-of-fare and program. Fortunately, he waited on the others first and I listened intently to their orders. The officers ordered some light wine, but my Belgian neighbor ordered "Bock" for himself and his wife, which was what I had decided to order anyway, as that was the only thing I could say. Heaven knows I would far rather have ordered something to eat, and I was afraid to take a chance at the pronunciation of the dishes it set forth.

There were a number of drinks listed which I might safely enough have ordered. For instance, I noticed "Lemon Squash, 1.50," "Ginger Beer, 1.—" "Sparkling Dry Ginger Ale, 1.—", "Appollinaris, 1.—," and "Schweppes Soda, 0.80," but it occurred to me that the mere fact that I selected something that was listed in English might attract attention to me and something in my pronunciation might give further cause for suspicion.

It seemed better to parrot the Belgian and order "Bock" and that was what I decided to do.

One item on the bill of fare tantalized me considerably. Although it was listed among the "Prizzen der dranken," which I took to mean "Prices of drinks," it sounded very much to me like something to eat, and Heaven knows I would rather have had one honest mouthful of food than all the drinks in the world. The item I refer to was "Dubbel Gerstein de Flesch (Michaux)." A double portion of anything would have been mighty welcome to me, but I would have been content with a single "gerstein" if I had only had the courage to ask for it.

To keep myself as composed as possible I devoted a lot of attention to that bill-of-fare, and I think by the time the waiter came around I almost knew it by heart. One drink that almost made me laugh aloud was listed as "Lemonades gazeuses," but I might as well have introduced myself to the German officers by my right name and rank as attempt to pronounce it.

When the waiter came to me, therefore, I said "Bock" as casually as I could, and I felt somewhat relieved that I had gotten through that part of the ordeal so easily.

While the waiter was away I had a chance to examine the bill-of-fare and I observed that a glass of beer cost 60 centimes. The smallest change I had was a two-mark paper bill.

Apparently the German officers were similarly fixed and when they offered their bill to the waiter, he handed it back to them with a remark which I took to mean that he couldn't make change.

Right there I was in a quandary. To offer him my bill after he had just told the officers he didn't have change would have seemed strange, and yet I couldn't explain to him that I was in the same boat and he would have to come to me again later. The only thing to do, therefore, was to offer him the bill as though I hadn't heard or noticed what had happened with the Germans, and I did so. He said the same thing to me as he had said to the officers, perhaps a little more sharply, and gave me back the bill. Later on, he returned to the table with a handful of change and we closed the transaction. I gave him 25 centimes as a tip—I had never yet been to a place where it was necessary to talk to do that.

During my first half hour in that theatre, to say I was on pins and needles is to express my feelings mildly. The truth of the matter is I was never so uneasy in my life. Every minute seemed like an hour, and a dozen times I was on the point of getting up and leaving. There were altogether too many soldiers in the place to suit me, and when the German officers seated themselves right at my table I thought that was about all I could stand. As it was, however, the lights went out shortly afterwards and in the dark I felt considerably easier.

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LODGE DIRECTORY.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 382, meets on the second Wednesday of each month, at 8:15 p. m. at Masonic hall Main street.
AL. J. HYATT, W. M.
W. F. SPECHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 383, meets Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock in I. O. O. F. hall. Will work initiatory degree first meeting of each month; 1st degree on second; 2nd degree on third, and 3rd degree on fourth meetings.
DR. BURG CHADWICK, N. G.
W. G. HOLDER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment, No. 373, meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. hall. R. C. CHASE, C. P.
J. A. SWANSON, S.

IDEAL REBEKAH LODGE, No. 66, meets the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock, in the I. O. O. F. hall.
HATTIE ABBEY, N. G.
RACHEL P. AMSTER, Sec'y.

P. H. C.—Smethport Branch, No. 25, meets on every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. hall.
KATE BENDER, Pres.
ANNA O. STARK, Sec'y.

P. of H.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month at 8:00 p. m., in I. O. O. F. hall HENRY J. RICH, M.
ANNA O. STARK, Sec'y.

PHOENIX CHAPTER, NO. 15, O. E. S.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings in each month in I. O. O. F. hall.
MRS. GERTRUDE GARLICK, W. M.
W. B. HOPPER, W. P.
MISS RITA DENNING, Secy.

CHURCHES.

M. E. Church—Rev. Arthur Gregson, pastor. Preaching 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.; Epworth League, 6:45 p. m. Evening service, 7:30. Mid-week prayer and praise service, Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Episcopal — Rev. E. H. Edson rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Additional services at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 12:00 m.

All Saints' Memorial Chapel—East Smethport, Rev. W. R. VanDyke, rector. Divine service and Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Baptist Church of Smethport—Rev. W. P. Wheeler, Pastor. Services: 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 11:45.

St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church—P. J. Donahue, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m.

Swedish Mission Church—Rev. G. Pihlblad, pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. On alternate Sundays meeting in the evening only. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE.

Governor—Martin G. Brumbaugh.
State Treasurer—Robert K. Young.
Auditor General—A. W. Powell.
Secy. Internal Affairs—Henry Houck.

DISTRICT and COUNTY.

President Judge—Joseph W. Bouton, Smethport.
Member of Congress—Charles H. Rowland, Philipsburg.
State Senator—Frank E. Baldwin, Austin, Pa.
Members of Assembly—John A. Fitzgibbon, Bradford, Pa.; Frank P. Isherwood, Bradford, Pa.
State Highway Supt.—C. L. Lorah.

COUNTY.

Sheriff—E. W. Jones, Smethport.
Deputy Sheriffs—C. C. Choate, Smethport; J. H. Howe, Bradford.
Prothonotary—B. F. Starsky, Smethport.
Clerk of Courts—Frank R. Foster, Smethport.
County Treasurer — Frank Potter, Kane.
Recorder of Deeds—H. M. Choate.
Commissioners—A. M. Marsh, Bradford; O. S. Gahagan, Mt. Jewett; T. E. Flaherty, Bradford.
Commissioners' Clerk—A. R. Anderson, Clermont.
Register of Wills and Clerk of Orphans' Court—John B. Eastman, Smethport.
Coroner—E. R. Sherman, Bradford.
Jury Commissioners—Wm. H. Morrison, Smethport; W. G. Holder, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners' Clerk — H. D. Otto, Smethport, R. F. D.
Auditors—R. A. Greer, Bradford; J. R. Abbott, Bradford; Frank Burdick, Smethport.
County School Superintendent—C. W. Lillibridge, Smethport.
Asst. County School Superintendent—B. S. Taylor, Bradford.
District Attorney—Thos. B. Wilson, Bradford.
Mercantile Appraiser—F. E. Goodman, Mt. Jewett.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—E. P. Yerdon, Smethport.
County Solicitor—C. W. Shattuck, Smethport.
County Detective—Joseph F. Robinson, Bradford.
County Viewers—Harvey G. Berkhouse, Kane; C. M. Colegrove, Smethport; Dennie Davis, Kane; Griffin Hatfield, Bradford; Edward Martin, Marvindale; Thos. H. Morrison, Smethport; F. M. Webster, Bradford; F. M. Wright, Eldred.
Farm Bureau Supt.—F. S. Crossman.
Supt. County Home—C. O. Taylor.
Probation Officers—Grace E. Cole, J. A. Lindsey.

Borough.

Burgess—Warley Gifford.
Council—C. M. Colegrove, pres.; F. M. Biever, secy.; Claude Hackett, B. T. Garlick, W. B. Hopper, J. A. Lindholm, W. H. Hungerford, J. S. Hull.
Justices—R. C. Gleason, A. W. Colegrove.
School Directors—E. A. Studholme, pres.; G. W. Mitchell, v. pres.; T. H. Morrison, secy.; W. F. Specht, treas.; T. F. Hungiville.
Board of Health—Dr. John Clark, secy.
Constable—C. B. Dickinson.
Collector—R. C. Gleason.
Assessor—W. [illegible] Burdick.
Auditors—[illegible] Masser, E. W. Strong, F. H. Blois.
Judge of Election—Frank Cummings.
Inspectors of Election—George Barbour, Herman Tall.
Borough Solicitor—E. L. Keenan.

McKEAN COUNTY FARM BUREAU.

Threshers' Government Reports.

All the threshers in the United States are required to make monthly reports through the county agent to the United States Bureau of Market. Every thresher operator will be given a daily record book in which to keep record of the following:

Name of farmer for whom threshing is done.

Date of threshing.

Post office address.

Bushels of wheat:

Acres from which it was harvested.

Price per bushel charged.

Bushels of wheat harvested last year.

Acres of wheat harvested last year.

[illegible] must be reported in [illegible] day threshed, number of bushels threshed, and the charge per bushel for threshing.

This book, as can be seen from the above statement, will serve very well for the thresher's own account book. At the end of each month a record sheet must be made out for wheat only, and forwarded to the Farm Bureau office at Smethport, where they are summarized and forwarded to Washington.

I expect, personally, to call upon every threaher and see that the books are put in their hands but if I fail to do so, please call or write for record book and sheets which may be obtained at the McKean County Farm Farm Bureau, Smethport, Penna.

More Sheep.

Iwish to call your attention again to the fact that if more sheep are to be gotten into the county, the different men of the county who wish to get sheep should send their orders to the Farm Bureau office at once. Now is the time to buy and not two or three months later, and no sheep will be gotten in except on orders from farmers. The prices will range from $10.00 to $12.00 per head for Merino sheep, which can be gotten from Washington County, Pa.

P. S. Crossman

ELDRED MAN KILLED IN ACTION.

Myron D. Burns of Eldred was killed while fighting for his country in France, July 18. This young man is quite well known in this vicinity, having been a resident of Coryville for a time.

Sergeant Daniel Neilly of Bradford was severely wounded July 18. He formerly served an enlistment in the regular army and re-enlisted just after war was declared on Germany. He was recently appointed a sergeant.

Straw Hats.

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THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN PREMIUMS AND THOUSANDS MORE FOR ENTERTAINMENT.

AUGUST 19-24
My, How You'll Hate to Go Home.

O. F. SCHONBLOM IS DEAD.

The death of Otto F. Schlonblom, president of the Bradford National Bank, and one of the leading citizens of that city, occurred at his residence on Kennedy street, Friday evening. Tuesday evening, surrounded by intimate friends at the Merchant's club, Mr. Schlonblom was stricken with paralysis and was removed to his home in an unconscious condition and so remained until death claimed him. He was a man of high principles, one who played a prominent part in the building up of Bradford, a successful man in oil and other business operations and one of the wealthiest men in the county. He lacked one month of being eighty years old.

Mr. Schonblom was born in Barth, Prussia, on September 26, 1838, a son of John P. and Elizabeth (Schutz) Schonblom. He was the eldest of a family of six children. His parents came to the United States when he was a child and settled in Ebenezer, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. In 1864 he was united in marriage to Miss Christine Barckhalter of Erie county, N. Y., whose death occurred in Bradford a few years ago.

Not long after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Schlonblom moved to the oil country, then in the busiest stages of development. He was in Petroleum Center until that town began to go the way of boom oil towns, and then moved to Oil City, where the foundation of his big fortune was laid. He had resided in Bradford about 40 years.

Deceased is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Thomas H. Kennedy and Mrs. George F. Groves, and one son, Harry E. Schlonblom, all of Bradford; one brother, Frank Schlonblom, of Ebenezer, N. Y., and two sisters, Mrs. Howland of Buffalo, and Mrs. Emily Albright, of Parkersburg, W. Va.

Mr. Schlonblom was a member of the local Masonic bodies, the Merchants' club, the Country club and the First Presbyterian church.

ACCOUNTS FOR GHOST COLORS

Eye Is Especially Sensitive to Two Kinds of Perceptions, Light and Color Predominating.

In reply to an inquiry why are ghosts always seen clothed in white, a scientist states:

This is easily accounted for. As there have been no ghosts during historical times, we must assume that in all cases where ghosts have been actually seen we have to do with mere hallucinations caused by fever or some other disorders of the observer, where, therefore, the organ of sense, and particularly the eyes, registered impressions of objects that had no corresponding external existence. According to the minute descriptions of such appuritions given by patients to their physicians, the ghosts, with rare exceptions, were "clad in white." Now, our eye is sensitive to two kinds of perceptions, viz., light and color. In this case, where no definite color was perceived, the hallucination, in which only the organs of the eye sensitive to light are affected, is declared to be white.

Still, there are also colored apparitions of ghosts; nay, we can introduce into the body substances calculated to impair our sense of color. Thus, the immoderate use of hashish produces violent visions; of alcohol, blue ones; of atropin and skopolamin, red ones. Quinine and too much tobacco likewise produce red visions, while salicylic acid, digitalin and phenacetin cause light yellow sensations. The inhalation of carbonic oxide, and snake bite, too, are said to be followed by light yellow sensations of sight.

CELIBATES IN LARGE NUMBER

Seventeen Millions of Class in United States, Many Being Inferior to Married People.

"There are 17,000,000 celibates in the United States, according to a statement which has been going the rounds of the press, after originating in a magazine article on the sex question," says the Journal of Heredity. "Examination of the census schedules for 1910 indicates that this figure includes all males over twenty and all females over fifteen.

"A calculation based on such age limits is misleading, but the actual facts are quite striking enough. Persons thirty-five years of age or over are relatively unlikely to marry, and it seems fair to base computations on that age. They show, then, that there are nearly 2,000,000 unmarried men in the population, and about 1,250,000 unmarried women. There are about 1,500,000 unmarried women between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-four, and a considerable part of these are certain never to marry.

"The celibacy of these millions is, from a eugenic point of view, not wholly to be deplored. While the number includes many potential fathers and mothers of a desirable character, it is probable that, on the whole, these lifelong celibates are eugenically inferior to the married population."

Works That Way.

It is a queer fact that even a bachelor at the head of a business prefers married men for employees. But this practice probably is no part of a movement to promote matrimony.—Milwaukee News.

WAR EXHIBIT ERIE EXPO.

The scope of the work of the agricultural department is wide, but in its exhibit at Erie, this branch of the government will aim to show those who visit the Exposition, why every man woman and child in the country should put forth their greatest effort to increase the food production of the country. This portion of the exhibit, while of great interest to the farmer, is not for the farmer alone and it carries a strong message to the city man, or the man living in the small town who has sufficient space in which to raise a small garden and help in the nation's food production.

More than that the agricultural exhibits are attractive and will hold the attention of all. The weather bureau will show how it is able to forcast storms, frosts and floods, to protect agriculture, commerce and navigation. The bureau of animal industry will show how to improve and increase the nation's supply of meat, milk and poultry. Broad features of the forest service are to be presented in popular and striking form. There will be distinctive exhibits of the bureau of chemistry, the bureau of biological surveys and exhibits showing the demands now being made upon the railways, as well as a dozen other striking features. All in all the exhibit furnished by the federal government will be both interesting and educational and the view of it is included in the one admission price charged for entrance to the Exposition grounds.

In addition the Erie Expo., this year will feature a big 50 show midway, running trotting and auto races, Buffalo Bills wild west show, Rhoda Royal animal circus, industrial and agricultural exhibits, and auto show a fine cattle display, a dozen big free acts daily, fire works each night and scores of other big attractions.

ORDINANCE No. 99.

An ordinance, adopting, confirming and accepting the maps, plans, profile and specifications, made by the State Highway Department for the grading and paving, with plain concrete, of a portion of East Main street between the Borough line and Allegany street, or the east end of the present brick pavement (Route No. 576) and from the junction of East Main and East streets, commonly known as McCoy's corners, to the Borough line on East street (Route No. 575,) and repealing all ordinances, or part of ordinances, inconsistent herewith.

SECTION I. BE IT ENACTED and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Smethport, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same That the maps, plans, profile and specifications for the grading and paving, with plain concrete, of a portion of EAST MAIN street, between the Borough line and ALLEGANY street, or the east end of the present brick pavement (Route No. 576.) and from the junction of EAST MAIN and EAST streets, commonly known as McCoy's corners, to the Borough line on EAST street (Route No. 575), made by the State Highway Department, and now on file with the Secretary of the Council of said Borough, be and the same are hereby adopted, ratified, confirmed and accepted.

SECTION II. All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

C. M. Colegrove,
President of the Council.

Attest. Wm. F. Specht.
Secretary of the Council.

Approved this 7th day of August A. D. 1918.

Warley Gifford.
Burgess.

Adv.32w1

CROSBY

The Coming and Going of Various People During the Past Week.

Miss Sigred Schlander and Master John Wilson of Bradford are visiting Miss Schlanders sister, Mrs. Nellie Bloomster.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Manwarning and children and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Marsh and daughter, were Olean visitors Sunday. Miss Leona Burns returned with them.

Mr. Eddie Bush was a guest of Miss Katherine McDowell Saturday.

Mrs. John Bloomster and son Dan of Bloomster Hollow were Crosby visitors, Sunday.

Mrs. John Kilcoin and children visited at her parents Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Wilcox over Sunday.

Mr. W. A. Hulett went to Wellsville this week.

Mrs. J. L. Raszmann and children are spending some time with her father F. B. Grantier.

The Misses Velma and Mildred Wilcox came home Saturday from Grove City College, where they have been attending summer school.

Mrs. H. G. German and little son are home from the Bradford Hospital.

Miss Sylvia Wallace is visiting her mother, Mrs. Herman Krueger.

Mr. W. A. Hulett, Mrs. Jennie Stewart Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore and family, Mr. and Mrs. I. O. Wilcox and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Simpkin and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grinolds enjoyed a picnic in the grove Sunday, in honor of Mrs. Frank Grinolds birthday.

Miss Velma Wilcox went home with her sister Mrs. Alta Kilcoin Monday to spend a few days.

Mrs. Winnifred Shupin and daughter of Port Allegany spent a few days with her mother Mrs. Frank Grinolds.

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THE MINER 14 WEEKS
FOR 50 CENTS

BURBANKS NOTES.

Newsy Notes From a Nearby Neighborhood.

Burbank Auxiliary of the Red Cross met for work at the home of J. V. Gallup Wednesday afernoon. A light lunch was served and the ladies enjoyed the social time together as well as accomplishing a considerable amount of work.

Mrs. W. J. Moser, son Donald, and daughter Drenna, of Cleveland, Ohio, are guests of Mrs. Moser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Randolph of the O. K. farm and her sister Mrs. Clell Carnes of Irish Hollow.

Roy Thomas of the U. S. Navy is home on a furlough and is the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Lew Thomas of Irish Hollow.

George Butterfield of Stickles Hollow is visiting friends in Franklinville N. Y.

Mrs. E. E. Cookson, son Dalmus and daughter Grace Marie, of Gowanda, N. Y. are visiting friends in Smethport at present they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Bale. Rev. Mr. Cookson, who is in France was a former pastor of Smethport Baptist church and their many friends welcome them here.

A few intimate friends of Miss Lois Clark met at the home of A. L. Gallup last week to celebrate her sixteenth birthday. Covers were laid for 12 and a delicious dinner was served. She received several useful gifts and a general good time was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Tony Anderson, has returned from Niagara Falls.

CORYVILLE

Leigh Rees Has Been Very Ill—Week End House Party.

Katherine and Agnes O'Brien of Buffalo, N. Y., and Iva Mann of Austin, Pa., are spending a month with their aunt Mrs. Frank Shick and family.

Miss Eva Rees of Port Allegany is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Rees.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Guenter, son Fritz, were in Coudersport, Sunday.

Margaret Wainman of Stulltown is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Howden.

Mrs. Myrtle Barron has been quite sick with tonsilitis. Dr. Huff of Eldred attended her.

Morris Lent returned to his home in Coudersport, last Sunday, after a weeks visit with his uncle E. A. Guenter and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Irons, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith attended their family reunion held near Port Allegany, last week Thursday.

Ernest Fairchild and Miss Geraldine Leverenz of Buffalo, N. Y., were guests of the formers parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fairchild, from Thursday until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Zetto Tyler, daughter Florence, visited the former's brothers George and Clarence Tyler and familys at Allegany, N. Y., over Sunday.

F. G. Miller, daughter, Mrs. Tina Essensa, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lamphere were in Erie the first of the week.

The Misses, Ruth Walker, Zuerah and Fannie Ellis of Chrystal, Pa., Miss Harriett Tuttle of Olean, and Miss Gladys Nourse of Smethport were entertained at a week-end house party, at the home of the Misses Ella and Mary Moody.

Mrs. Orrie Moody and guests were in Smethport Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sparks were in Prentiss Vale, Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pratt.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Johnson and children, Mr. and Mrs. Orral Tuttle and children of Olean were Saturday and Sunday guests of Mrs. E. C. Holmes.

Mrs. Miller and daughter Hilpa of Ridgeway, Pa., are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Day.

Frank Walker and Lee Dunchie of Chrystal were guests at George Moody's, Sunday.

Joe Reed, wife and children of Sargeant were over Suhday guests of Mrs. Reeds parents, George Hibbard and wife.

Mrs. Fred Cleveland of Pierce Brook was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Nelson Rice recently.

Mrs. Nellie Tyler and Miss Edna Rees were in Eldred Monday afternoon, Miss Edna having dental work done.

Leigh Bees of Port Allegany who has been very ill with rheumatism for the past three months, is staying with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Rees for awhile. Mrs. Rees came over from Port. Saturday and returned home Monday.

BUSH HILL

Two Dances Attract Many Out-of-town Visitors.

The dancehelt at Theo Cleveland's Tuesday was largely attended and all reported a fine time. A. G. Farley and George Brocham furnished music.

Nellie Smith who has been assisting Mrs. Henry Reynolds with her house work has returned to her home.

Peter Fuy is on the sick list.

Robert Cleveland of California is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Cleveland.

Mrs. Anna McKiernan, son, Charles and Mrs. Joseph McKiernan were calling on Mrs. Henry Reynolds, Friday evening.

The Messrs. Sawyer, Caskey, Fortner, Robbins, Coleman of Port Allegany attended the dance at Theo. Cleveland's Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Smith rec'd word from their son William that he reached camp all O. K., and that he hadn't taken examinations yet that he was in the hospital with a sprained ankle but was getting along quite well.

A number of boys from Coryville, Farmers Valley, Smethport, Marvin Creek attended the dance at Theo. Clevelands Tuesday evening.

Buell Strangof Wrights Pa., was calling on Thos. Smith Tuesday evening.

The dance held at Harry Freer's Saturday night was quite well attended. All reported a good time, Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Freer furnished music.

ELDRED

Many Motor Mishaps—Fell off a Porch Broke Her Leg.

The M. E. church congregation have raised sufficient funds for the building of a new parsonage. The lot north of the church, has been purchased from O. Bell. The buildings thereon will be torn down and a new modern dwelling will be erected. Rev. E. J. Fairweather has been an enthusiastic worker for this move and is to be congratulated that his efforts have been successful.

Wednesday night while Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eaton were driving home from town they went over the Duffytown crossing just ahead of a freight train and barely got across when the engin struck the rear of the car knocking it off the road. The occupants jumped and were not injured but the car was quite badly damaged. It is a dangerous crossing.

Ralph Richards had the misfortune to put his car out of commission on the rocky road at Bullis Mills, Sunday, and it was necessary to leave the machine by the roadside for several days until parts could be obtained to doctor it so that it could be operated.

J. W. F. Wilkinson, professor of mathematics, of the Clarion state normal school, of Clarion, Pa., visited in Eldred this week. His auto was put out of service in coming here and his visit was extended by reason of delay in securing parts for the car.

John Sullivan, Sr., had the misfortune to fall off of a load of hay, last Friday and broke a couple of ribs, also cutting his face so that two stitches were necessary.

Miss Pauline Bowis of Duke Center, fell off a porch Wednesday and broke her leg. She was taken to the Bradford hospital.—Eagle.

PORT ALLEGANY

Mrs. Retzer is Home—Big Class Confirmed—Personals.

F. C. Retzer motored to Hornell Saturday and brought back his wife who has been receiving treatment at the Hornell Sanitarium for the injuries to her knee received from a fall on an icy sidewalk last winter. Friends are glad to know that in a few weeks she will probably be as well as ever.

Frank Kelly, who left last week for Camp Lee, was very much delighted before leaving with a gift of $15.00 in gold from the Ditch Men of the Port Allegany Water Company.

H. J. Rice of Smethport was in town Wednesday on McKean County Fair business.

G. B. Mayo of Smethport and W. F. Burr of Eldred were in town on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Eugenia Hamlin, Miss McCandlass and Mrs. Young of Smethport were calling at the Benton Place Wednesday.

Confirmation services were held Wednesday evening at the St. Gabriel's Church. A class of seventy was confirmed.

P. S. Crossman of Smethport was in town on Saturday.—Argus.

MT. JEWETT

Notes About People You Know In Short Paragraphs.

Mrs. Frank Rizzo and daughter Mary, autoed to Smethport Friday taking Salvadore Camiolo, a Hazelhurst draftee, to the county seat for entrainment. He received "treats" from Mrs. Rizzo, both here and at Smethport.

Our little sister town of Hazelhurst is flying a service flag bearing 50 stars. Mt. Jewett is flying—by the way, it hasn't a service flag at all.

Mrs. E. R. W. Johnson and son left Monday for Battle Creek, Mich., where they will spend some time the guests of relatives.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Sone Lundgren Monday, July 29, twin boys. The mother and babies are doing fine. "Two more to fight the Kaiser."

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Raymond and Dr. and Mrs. H. K. Eaman motored to Chautauqua lake, Sunday.

Mae and Mabel Snapp left Saturday for Ridgway, Pa., where they will spend a week with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Rafferty and children of Port Allegany visited relatives in town Sunday.

Miss M. M. Hibbard left Saturday for Johnstown, Pa., where she will spend a few days.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. P. Vanderhook a bouncing baby boy, July 30.

The Hazelhurst Berney-Bond Bottle plant closed last week to make extensive repairs.—Herald.

LARABEE

Visitors From Detroit, Michigan, and New York State Towns.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Agate of Emporium celebrated Holy Communion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Johnson, Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Sayer of Johnson City, N. Y., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eros Carpenter, Friday.

Miss Bertha Hafner of Clermont was a guest of Mrs. J. L. Raszmann last week.

James Johnson of Olean was a business visitor in town, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haynes and daughter, Josephine, were Sunday guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jones.

Mrs. J. L. Raszmann is a guest of her father, F. B. Grantier, of Crosby.

Miss Edith Moore of Detroit, Michigan and Mrs. John M. Ryan and daughter, Clara of Hornell, N. Y., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Eros Carpenter.

Reasonable Stipulation.

"Shall we admit Wombat to our Sublimated Order of the Kiboah? He already belongs to seven secret societies." "I'm in favor of admitting him if there's enough of him left to work our ritual on."—Kansas City Journal.